VOL. XXX.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

TONIC.

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rk all Druggists, Grodway, New York. Remedy. nally or in our fara

lck Me. Whitefield, Me. Vieuna, Maine. ud, Maine. JLATOR.

RER.

in curalgia, ague, ine, with scalding, headache, diptheria any other. We feel refer it to any other They are safe in all OME & CO., Yarmouth, Me. n Augusta by F. W.

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PS-Crane's, Soda, id Candles all sizes. OUR MILL.

R th. Maine. with the House. 1y10

RMER. MORNING Editors.

re charged 25 cents postage to the lines 7 15 lines, \$1.50 for each subsequent in r the first insertion

urgis, Warren Fu

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1862.

State Fair last fall-himself. The same number were obtained for Mr. Dinsmore, above mention-Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man. ed, and a ewe for Mr. Amasa Bixby of Norridgewock, and Hon. W. R. Flint, of Anson. The Among the Sheep Farmers of Somerset others have been sent to different parts of the

giving some account of those distant localities. nature with these necessities, in their season.

probably interesting to our western friends in these times of scarcity and high price of that material. It appears to be a well ascertained fact that it can be grown in the southern portion of some of our western States, the only question now being, can it be made to pay.

An article on the destruction of noxious in-

destroy them by means of a poisonous powder obtained from the plants of the genus Pyrethum. Farming in the New England States, is an in-

teresting and readable article, briefly referring to each of our principal branches of husbandry. The author is J. S. Grennell, instead of J. P. Gunnell, as appended to the article.

The next is an elaborate article on Indian corn, but the remarks are intended for the western States, and not applicable to this climate.

102.987 lbs. Next comes two articles on sorghum culture and sugar making, which are only applicable to and sugar making, which are only applicable to the Western States, where farmers are becoming the same size, but, whereas, the one would demuch interested in growing the sorghum plant.

age Lais-weedon should be Loir-weedon. An article on Sandomir wheat appears to be of

points of interest to those engaged in cultivating | The Department of Agriculture---First the vine, but we down east farmers have not reached that yet.

The fruits of Cabul and vicinity is just readable. Orchard houses is a novelty, and fruit cul-ture is an article short but (not) sweet. A few words on horses, is what the title indi-

prizes than any other man, says of them: "I consider them to be much hardier than either the Leicester or any other white faced sheep, the Welch and Cheviots excepted, with quality of mutton and wool superior to any of them. The weekly statement of prices in the London Smith-field Market will bear me out in this assertion in regard to meat, and the regular wool market in regard to wool. I believe the South Down has more muscle, that is, more lean meat in propor-tion to their fat than any other sheep. Their aptness to fatten is very great at an early age. I obtain usually one hundred and ten lambs to one hundred ewes and often many more." It is the highest price in the English market, but your Committee state on the authority of Solon Robinson, the market reporter for the New York Tribune, that the same is true of the New York market, where South Down mutton commands at least one cent per pound more than any other. In regard to size, the South Down resembles the better specimens of our native sheep, and this again to your Committee is presumptive evidence gument in favor of their adoption by us in preference to those of larger size. Without going into any extended argument upon this, we quote a passage from Mr. Goodale's Report for 1860, page 73. In speaking, generally, of size of animals adapted to our pastures, he says: "Whether the selection be of such as are either larger or smaller than suit our situation they will, and equally in both cases, vary by degrees towards the fitting size or type for the locality in which they are kept, but there is this noteworthy difference, that if larger ones be brought in, they will not only diminish, but deteriorate, while if smaller be brought in they will enlarge and improve. The same idea is advanced and dwelt upon more at length by Mr. Anderson, on page 53 of the same Report. From this it would seem that animals gradually adapt themselves, in size, to the pasture in which they are kept, and that in a course of years the large and the small breeds teriorate, the other would improve in the same ratio." In this connection the Committee be-lieve that they can do the members of this Society, and farmers generally, no greater favor than to advise each of them to procure the above

Report and study it for themselves.

One of the most economical articles about vards The next is a valuable and practicable article on the value and mode of reclaiming salt marshes. There must be hundreds of acres on the shores of the south-western portion of Maine, to which these remarks are peculiarly applicable.

Find its available and practicable article and of the manure heap as to pigs and cattle. It is best applied in a weak solution in water with a common watering pot. Whether salt does or does not supply direct plant food, it at least prevents of a more present of a m hese remarks are peculiarly applicable.

Food, its qualities and changes, contains a few the escape of ammonia, the most valuable part of the manure heap. This gas is always leaving animal manure, unless there is plenty of moisture f China.

An article on the horses of New England, is this without arresting the decomposition of the valuable, and both interesting and readable. A mass. Sea shore farmers make a large use of seacouple of the fast horses of Maine are referred weed, without fully understanding the philosophy to, viz., Mac and Tacony.

Tropical Florida, wheat growing in Russia and dairy farming in New York, are the next three articles; neither of them are of much consequence.

The next article is on select breeds of cattle, and their adaptation to the United States. This dittion is made to its bulk by the vegetable matter of the sea weed. These weeds gathered from

Commissioner.

Hitherto—owing to our absence from the country at the time of its passage—no mention has been made in the Farmer, of the act of the late Congress, establishing a Department of Agriculture in the National Government.

In common with our brethren of the Agricultural Press, we have been, for years a zealous advocate of the policy which Mr. Lincoln has had vocate of the policy which Mr. Lincoln has had the wisdom to inaugurate, and it was, therefore, Hitherto-owing to our absence from the coun-

A great many really humane men are guilty of habitual cruelty without knowing it. They have been brought up to believe that musty straw and corn-fodder, poor hay and oats will do well enough for young stock, and "keep them along" through the winter. The mistake is not only cruelty to the stock, but unprofitable to the farmer. If "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," whatever stock is worth raising, is worth raising well—worth developing to the greatest degree of perfection, that good and abundant food, and constant attention can reach. A father who should think bread crusts and cheese parings sufficient food for his little son and heir, would not be long without the contempt of his neighbors; and yet he would be just as reasonable in his ficient food for his little son and neir, would not be long without the contempt of his neighbors; and yet he would be just as reasonable in his pursuit of results as his neighbor who should think "any thing good enough for young stock." A starved calf or colt is always a stinted one, and what it loses in that way the first two or three A starved eair or colt is always a stinted one, and what it loses in that way the first two or three years of its life, it never regains. In our own experience we have never found any hay too good for young stock, and we should just about as soon think of going without our own eoffee, as of permitting any one of them to go without a few oats or a little meal every day through the winter. Oats are unquestionably better than any other grain for young stock, as it is the production of nuscle, and not the laying on of fat, the owner seeks. A dozen thrifty, sleek, well-to-do calves are worth looking at in any man's barn; but the thin, pinched and suffering effigies which are too frequently to be seen nibbling orts on the lee side of a snow bank—endeavoring to save that life

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. thin, pinched and suffering effigies which are too frequently to be seen nibbling orts on the lee side of a snow bank—endeavoring to save that life which, if they could reason, they would very soon decide was not worth saving, so far as they were

Mational Affairs.

been appointed, but we most cheerfully accord to His Excellency, our noble President, the probability of having made a judicous selection, and are prepared to wait for developments which shall determine the question of qualifications.—

Wisconsin Farmer.

Woung Stock.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The condition of the finances will claim your most dil-

for a snow bank—endeavoring to save that life which, if they could reason, they would very soon decide was not worth saving, so far as they were concerned, are always a reproach to the owner as and an evidence that he is, either knowingly or ignorantly, a cruel man.—Mass. Ploughman.

How to Produce Double Flowers.

A subscriber of Watertown, Wis., writes: In a former number of the Agriculturist, mention is made of fine specimens of balsams produced from seed several years old. The long keeping of the seed is one secret of success. Balsams are best when the seed is between four and seven years old; stock-gillies, wall-lowers, etc., must be grown from seed at least two years old; the long keeping of the ward the seed is between four and seven years old; stock-gillies, wall-lowers, etc., must be grown from seed at least two years old; the long keeping of the ward that the same manner to a cow's tests.

The condition of the finances will claim your most dilating and an evidence will claim your best did not be rebellion. However, and the increased disbursements made of fine specimens of balsams produced from seed several years old. The long keeping of the seed is one secret of success. Balsams are best when the seed is between four and seven years old; stock-gillies, wall-lowers, etc., must be grown from seed at least two years old; read the seed is possible burdens upon last soon after the most fettile and best prepared ground; and yet they will deteriorate from year to year when grown from seed of the proceding year. The most fettile and best prepared ground; and yet they will deteriorate from year to year when grown from seed of the proceding year. The follower, those which in the natural state of the possible point, will always be a leasting purpose of least the processing year of the ward to all interest, and the best and surest way to continue it, in prennial and biennial plants, is to propagate by cuttings, layers, or grafting, instead of in the natural ward, the prennial and biennial plants, is to propagate

greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bends which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It's an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would resouche, as far as possible, all existing instructed by the opportunity offered to waisting justitutions to reorganize under the Act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans, and the balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1882, were \$553,885,247, of which sum \$19,056,397.62 were derived from customs; \$1,795,331.73 from the direct tax; from public lands, \$152,203.73; from miscellaneous sources, \$931,787.64; from loans in all forms, \$259,602,460.50. The remainder, \$2,257,065.80, was the balance from last year. The disbursements during the same period were, for Congressional, Executive and Judiciary purposes, \$5,939,009.-20; for foreign intercourse, \$1,339,710.35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, post office deficiencies, collections of revenue, and other light charges, \$14,129,771.50; for expenses under the Interior Department, \$3,102,985.52; under the War Department, \$394,453,64,614,129,771.50; for expenses under the Interior Department of the public debt, sil, including reimbursement of temporary loans and redemptions, \$30,006,922.00; making an aggregate of \$570,811,709.25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the istday of July, 1882, of \$13,043,346.81.

It should be observed that the sum of \$96,006,922.00; making an aggregate of \$570,811,709.25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the istday of July, 1882, of \$13,043,346.81.

Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whese statements and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention.

NO. 52.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS. The Reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are herewith transmitted. These Reports, though lengthy, are scarcely mere than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through these Departments; nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being made shorter than the Reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the Reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

POSTAL APFAIRS.

you, and asking your attention to them.

FOSTAL AFFAIRS.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department, as compared with several preceding years. The receipts of the fiscal year 1861, amounted to \$8,349,296.40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three-quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called seconded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of \$8,299,820, being only \$50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the preceding year.

less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the preceding year.

The expenditures show a still more favorable result.—The amount expended in 1861 was \$13,606,759.11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to \$11,125,364.13—showing a decrease of about \$2,381,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding year, and of about \$3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year of 1860. The deficiency in the department for the previous year was \$4,351,396.98. For the last facal year it was reduced to \$2,112,814.57. These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a careful review of the expenditures in that department, in the interest of economy. The officiency of the Postal service has also been much improved. The Postmaster General also opened a correspondence through the Department of State, with foreign Governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage, and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of the country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the Governments from whom replies have been received.

I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster General in his Report respecting the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefit of the postal service.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Public Lands.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the Public Lands have ceased to be a source of revenue.— From the lat of July, 1s61, to the 30th of September, 1s62, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were \$137,476 26; a sum much less than the expense of our land system during the

The Homestead law, which will take effect on the 1st of Jan The Homestead law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent suitleient to meet the expenses of the General Land Office, and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market. The discrepancy between the sum here stated, as arising from the sales of the public lands, and the sum derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Bepartment, arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though happarently, were not really, coincident at the beginning points?

The Treasury Report includes a considerable sum now, which had previously been reported from the Interior, sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior and not by the Treasury.

Indian Appairs.

Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at several points have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlers in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian courty South of Kansas, renounced their nliegiance to the United States and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The Chief of the Cherokees has visited thus city, for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required.

In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians in Minnesota ariacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women and children. This attack was wnoily unexpected, and therefore no means of defence had been provided. It is estimated that no less than \$0.0 persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicious which may be unjust, need not be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau from different sources, about the time hostilities commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white setments by all the tribes between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountaine.

from different sources, about the time hostilities commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white setments by all the tribes between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountaine.

The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated and a severe loss has been sustained by the desiruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details.

I submit for your special consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodelled. Many wise and good men are impressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commission, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific Railroad, and this suggests the earliest completion of the road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon the project now pending before them for enlarging the capabilities of the great canals in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region berefunalter to be noticed at some greater length.

I propose having prepared and laid before you at an early day, some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject.

The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and improving the Illinois River in presented in the report of Col. Webster to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask your attention to it.

To carry out the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of a correct knowledge of recont improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States; and will soon be prepared to the fe

People. Compensated Emancipation,

distant day, all the iondest anisaparous or an most sample friends, and become the fruisful source of advantage to all our people.

Compassated Emancipation,

On the 221 day of September sast a proclamation was issued by the executive—a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called compensated emancipation. A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability; one generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the carth shideth forever. It is of the first importance to consider and estimate this ever enduring part.

That part of the carthe's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States, is well adapted for the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two ductions are of advantage in this age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam and telegraphs, in intelligence, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

In the Inaugural Address, I wriefly pointed ont the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the difficulties between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg to repeat:—Do section of our country believe slavery to be right, and ought to be extended; while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended; while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the people imperfectly support the law itself. The great body of the people imperfectly support the law itself. The great body of the people inperfectly support the law itself. Th

a ton of good hay is a sufficient amount to keep

five sheep through the winter, the period of feed-

ing averaging about 150 days; though in his own

flock, this amount is not consumed. In connec-

gards the feeding season as 160 days, and considers that 2 1-2 pounds of hay per day is a sufficient amount for a sheep, taking the average of flocks. He has recently added to his flock, at considerable excitement at present about the gold mines in Nova Scotia, some half dozen of which are in operation, doing, as their papers say, in some instances, a good bosiness.

The people of that province are peculiar for their hospitality. I shall never forget the kind and cordial greetings with which I was met during my entire travels among them. Geo. Campbell, Esq., of Westminster, West Verling my entire travels among them.

Yours, respectfully

Jas. Sturgis. mont, the well known breeder of pure blood Spanish Merinoes. Mr. Dinsmore's farm buildings are admirably arranged, and his sheep house is divided into four partitions, for the purpose of We have received several numbers of the "Jour-

> again mentioning the recent importation into this dustrial pursuits and inventions obtained. Terms (Somerset) county, of seventeen bucks and six \$1.00 per annum.

two of the ewes, and one buck-a two-year old,

which obtained the premium at the New York

ewes, obtained in Vermont, by Mr. Augustus Bixby of Norridgewock. Mr. Bixby is keeping two of the ewes, and one buck—a two-year old

See Trans. Or Stroke of the control of the control

ally supposed. In feeding, Mr. S. considers that benefit, and the advantage of others.

Among the Nova Scotia Farmers. Our excellent agent, Jas. Sturgis, Esq., has tion with his brother, he owns the full-blood recently returned from a business tour through Spanish Buck Charley, purchased in 1861 of Mr. the agricultural portions of Nova Scotia. From Cushing, a celebrated Vermont breeder, now a recent letter, giving the results of his labors three years old, weighing 150 lbs., and shearing and observations among the farmers of that prov-

last spring, within two ounces of twenty pounds ince, we make the following interesting extract: of weshed wool. He is a square, handsome animal, and his wool is of very superior quality.

"During my travels in Nova Scotia, I was highly gratified with both the province and its inhabitants. It seems as though no region of Amasa Bixby of Norridgewock, is also engaged in raising Spanish sheep. He has a flock of about one hundred, and has recently added to it a fine ewe, purchased this fall from the flock of Mr.

Campbell of Vermont. is far more level than any I have seen in this or Sanborn Dinsmore, Esq., also of Norridgewock any State. I think no more excellent agricultur-—and one of the best and most systematic farmers in the county—besides having considerable other stock, has a flock of one hundred sheep, including full-bloods and grade Spanish. Mr. Dinsmore informs us that some ten or twelve years ago, when he first began to turn his attention to the improvement of his flock, his sheep averaged him but a little over three pounds of wool per head.

It costs him to work to be the same the same transfer of the same transfer of tra It costs him no more to keep the same number of sheep now, than it did then; while what it has cost him to did then; while what it has cost him to improve his flock in the way of pur- and clover, and that too, as I was told, without

chasing and hiring bucks—previous to this year—has not been fifty dollars; yet the increase in the extra amount of wool produced in one year alone is one hundred dollars. It will be seen that the present average of wool of Mr. Dipremers's floor.

Annapolis valley, to fruit growing. Apples of the first quality and plums of various kinds are produced for exportation.

One advantage the farmers there have over us Marion is paid, up the Marion is paid, up the Annapolis valley, to fruit growing. Apples of the first quality and plums of various kinds are produced for exportation. present average of wool of Mr. Dinsmore's flock in Maine, is that they fertilize their farms with is not quite as heavy as Mr. Smith's of Anson, but this difference is accounted for in the fact to be equal to barn or animal manure as a fertilbut this difference is accounted for in the fact that the former gentleman's sheep are not so large or heavy as those of Mr. S. Mr. Dinsmore re-

Canadian Journal of the Arts

Yours, respectfully

separating his flock as occasion requires. Each nal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures" for part of this building is supplied with pure water, Upper Canada. It is a monthly publication, of as is also all the other parts of his buildings. In 32 pages, large octavo, well printed and filled Mr. Dinsmore's flock we noticed a new method of with interesting matter. The articles, many of marking or registering bucks, which we regard as them original, are upon manufacturing, agricula very good one. Looking at the buck recently tural, and other topics connected with the useful obtained by Mr. D., from Vermont, we noticed the figures "63," branded upon one of his horns, Journal is issued by the Board of Arts and Manand upon the other "19." The former we were ufactures for Upper Canada, which has rooms at told, signifies the number of the buck raised last Toronto, with an extensive library and Model year, in Mr. Campbell's flock, and the latter, the rooms attached. Those are open to the public number of the buck that sired him, -both doubt free, each day, and meetings for discussion are less being recorded in a book for the purpose. . held once in two weeks, at which, models of new We cannot close this brief article, without machines are presented, and information upon in-

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Last Patent Office Report. The Patent Office Report, (Agricultural portion) for 1861, is undoubtedly superior to its predecessors, as being better adapted to the wants of the evening.

agriculturists of the United States. The num* Something about the philosophy of manures is Among the Sheep Farmers of Somerset County.

Some of the best sheep in Maine—particularly of the fine woolled breeds—are to be found in Somerset County. The soil is well adapted to sheep-husbandry, and a large number of the farm-

bottom.

The following article is on hog-cholera, an epizootic disease which prevails at times to a great extent among the swinish multitude in the Southern and Western States, but has not, I be-

lieve, reached "down east" yet.

A short article on Colorado territory, and one on the agriculture of San Bernardino county, Next we have an article on raspberry culture, and two articles on strawberries, all by men who have had much experience in growing these small fruits, and probably they contain much that is interesting to those growing them, but of no practical value to the farmer who is supplied by

The worn out lands of New Jersey is an article of three pages.

The consumption of milk is an article of no particular value. articular value.

An article on cotton growing in Missouri is

The next is an essay on the pear orchard, by one of our most skilful western pomologists.

Hop culture, contains information for those d, or who are about to commence growing the hop plant. The amount of hops raised in

Notes on the recent progress of agricultural science, appears to consist of short extracts compiled from various publications : of no particular alue, but answering very well for one article in such a publication. On page 315, Lane & Gilbert should be Lawes & Gilbert, and on the next

is a good article and contains very much valuable ter of the sea weed. These weeds gathered from information for any farmer, and cannot but prove both interesting and beneficial to every one who still more valuable when decomposed and saturate. reads it.

Next we have six articles on the grape, which I have not read. They all, probably contain or meadow.—Agriculturist. be crossed and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both adea, while nearly all its remaining lenth are merely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth withreveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth withreveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth withreveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth withreveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth withreveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth with the country of the benefit of the fightive siave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever from; while I should expect no treaty stipulations and the stipulation even without deportation would probably enhance the wages of white laborers, and very surely would not reduce them; thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more surely in the land of the still have to be performed. I should expect demand and consequently enhancing their labor in greater demand and consequently enhancing their still have to be performed. I

products, we shall be overwhened.

Prospect presented.

Yet this region has no sea coast and touches no ocean anyinterpretation of the property of the property of the product of the pr

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. States:

Revolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembles and the Congress and the Congre

CLE -. Every State wherein slavery exists which shall

out slavery the rebellion could never have existed; withseveral of the States.

As to the first article, the main points are: 1st—The eman-action. 2d—The length of the time—consummating thirty-

too little to the now living slaves; but it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destination which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives the inspiriting assurance that their posterity shall be free forever.

The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it, to abolish slavery now or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees, extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed ables. It also provides for compensation, and generally the mode of making it. This, it would seen, must further miligate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not receive, will object; yet that the measure is both, just and economical is certain. The liberation of slaves is the destruction of property; property acquired by descent or purchase the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property, than are the people of the North, and when it is remembered how undesitatingly we all of us use cotton and share the profits of dealing in them, it hay not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance.

If then, for a requirement is the property is to be accriticed.

s it not just that if be done at a common charge? And if with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve he benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not economical to do so? Let us consider t then; let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war it then; let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war even since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted by some of the slave States the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done? If so, the measure would save money; and in that view, would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing; but it is easier to pay a large sun than it is to pay a larger one; and it is easier to pay any sum when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able.

The war requires them at once. The aggregate sum necessary for composated emancipation, of course, wound be larger, but it would require really no cash nor bondsmen any faster than emancipation progressed. This might not and pr bably would not to e before the end of the thirty-see mightions, of people to share the barden, nestead of thirty-one millions, as now. And not only so, but the increase of our population may be expect-

increase which we have maintained on an average from our first national census in 1790 until that of 1850, we should in 1900 have a population of 163,2 % 415. And why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period. Our abundant room, our br ad national home-tead, is our ample resource. Were our territories as limited as are the British Islex, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born, as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native b-rn away. But such is not our condition. We have 2,963,600 square milites, and Europe has 3,e60,300, with a population averaging 73 1-3 persons to the square mile.

Why may not our country, at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, takes, deserts or other causes? Is it infer or to Europe in any natural advantage? It, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be, we can judge by the past and the present; as to when it will be, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are above the average .uropean population, of 73 1-3 to the square mile. Massachus-tte has 157, Rhode Island 133, New York and New Jersey each 80; also two other great States—Pennsylvania and Ohio—ace not far

1900, 103,203,415; 1910, 135,918,525; 1920, 186,984,335; 1930, 251,680,914.

These figures show that our country may be as populous as Eur pe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930, say about 1925,—our territory at 731-3 persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,185,000,—and we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chances by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausing wars, springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, breeding lesser oses indefinitely, would retard the population, civilization and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious. The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country. With this we should pay all the emancipation cost, together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it.

our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it.

If we had allowed our old national debt to run at six per cent per annum, simple interest, from the end of our Revolutionary struggle till to-day, withou paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then, and this because our increase of men has been greater, through the whole period, then six per cent, and has run faster than the interest up n the debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation, so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt.

after will cost no brood, no present as of both.

to the secondarticle, I think it would be impracticable to the secondarticle of parsons therein contemplated

THE FUTURE OF THE EMARCIPATED CHAYE.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. I does not oblige, but merely authorises Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded a objectionable, on the one hand or on the other, insomuch as comes to nothing onless by mutual consent of the people to deported, and the American voters through their Represent

se deported, and the American voters through their Represent slives in Congress.

I cament make it better known than it already is, that I trongly favor colonization, and yet I wish to say there is an highestion urged against the colored persons remaining in the oungry which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes mallelons, its institute that there presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862.

Notice.

Mr. S. N. Tanen will call upon subscribe Col. WM. SWETT of South Paris, will call upon sub Mr. H. P. WEEKS of China, will call upon

Mr. WARREN FULLER of Hartland, will call upon MR. JAMES STURGIS will call upon subscribers in por

en whites. C uld the one in any was greatly disturb the seven?

There are many communities new having more than one free colored person to seven whires, and this without any apparent consciousness of evit from it. The District of Columbia, and the States of Mary-fand and Delaware are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites, and yef in it frequent petitions to Congress I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation Souths send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there be something to run form. Heretofae colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation Souths send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there be something to run. Heretofae colored people, to some extent, have field North from bondage, and mow, perhaps, from both bondage and destitution; but if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted they will have neither to dee from. Their old masters will give thim wages at least until new laborers can be procured, and with people of their own blood and roomer the North tecids for itself without in adoption of the more than theory in any case has there en any irruption of colored people northward.

What I have easilo the proportion of free colored persons for the whites in the district, is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made for they the act of Congress abelishing slavery here.

The plan consisting of these articles is recommended; not the white in the district, is from the census of 1860, having the reference to persons called contrales is recommended; not the white way adopt emancipation before this plan is recommendation of this plan. Its timely adopted in the proclamation of september 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adopted the proclamation of september 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. re-during and preserving the national authority throughout the Union.

The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure prace more speedily than can be due by force alone; while, it would cost less—considering the amounts and manner of payment, and times of payment and the amounts would be easier paid—than will be the additional cost of the war, if we rely solely upon force. It is most likely, very likely, that it would cost no blood at all.

The plan proposed is a permanent constitutional law. It is most likely were likely, that it would cost no blood at all.

The plan proposed is a permanent constitutional law. It is described by the cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-cannot become such without the concurrence of the such concurrence of the described by the cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-cannot become such without the concurrence of the such concurrence of

annum in advance, or \$2.25 if not paid within three months of the date of subscription. These terms, rigidly adhered to, will not reimburse us more than one half the in-ARTICLE —. Every State wherein slavery exists which shall abolish the same therein at any time before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States, as follows, to wit:

The President of the United States shall deliver to every State, bonds of the United States shall deliver to every State, bonds of the United States shown to have been therein by the State, bonds of the United States shown to have been therein by the State, bonds of the United States Sair bonds to be delivered to such State, by installments, or in one parced at the completion of the blainment, accordingly as the same shall have been grained and the wards a foresaid, and afterwards. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein shall r fund to the United States the bonds so received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein shall r fund to the United States the bonds so received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein shall r fund to the United States the bonds so received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein shall r fund to the United States the bonds so received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein shall r fund to the United States the bonds so received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein shall r fund to the United States the bonds so received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein shall r fund to the United States the bonds so received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein shall r fund to the United States the bonds so received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing the proper time of the diversal shall be stated to the United States the bonds so received bonds as a foresaid, and afterwards introducing the proper time of the diversal

therein shall fund to the United States the bones so received or the value thereof, and all interest paid there-n.

All slaves who shall have enjoyed freedom by the chances of the war, at any time before the end of the receilion, shall be forever five; but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compensated for them at the same rates as is provided for States a opt on abolishment of slavery; but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

Any—Congres may appropriate money, or otherwise provide for colonizing free c-kored persons, with their own causent, at any place or phaces without the United States.

The dogman of the quiet pa-t are madequate to the stormy present. The organism of the former condition of business affairs in the country of the former condition of business affairs in the country, we trust will soon relieve us and our subscribers of the hard.

The dogman of the quiet pa-t are madequate to the stormy present. The organism is piled fligh with difficulties, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act new. We must disentiral ourselves and the we shall save our country.

Fellow Citizen, we cannot escape history. We of this Community, we are called upon to bear for the common

The President's Message.

The message of President Lincoln is published at length in this week's paper, and will be read with interest proportioned to the importance of the subjects therein discussed. A very small world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.
(Signed) portion of the message is given to an exposition of the affairs of the country and our relations uniting the armies of Gen. Pope and Gen. Mc-Clellan. The latter was of opinion it would re-quire 50,000 additional men to go on, to which the case of the pirate Alabama; or of the recent Gen. Halleck replied that there could not possibly proposition of the French government to England agreed to go on with that number. On General Halleck's arrival home he received a dispatch say-The report states that such reinforcements could not be sent without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenseless, and an order for the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac was issued reasons doubtless of sufficient weight in the mind

Aug. 3, a prior order having been given for the removal of the sick, and transports in vast numbers supplied for that purpose, but a protest was received from Gen. McClellan on the 5th, and the past eventful year are not alluded to, and no intireceived from Gen. McCleffan on the 5th, and the order was not put in force for eleven days. On the lations are given in reference to its future prostet of Aug. orders were given to Gen. Burnside to ecution or the prospects of the successful suppresembark at Newport News for Aquia Creek, and he sion of the rebellion by the means now being arrived there promptly on the night of the 3d.

The report contains a review of the movements

employed for that purpose. The message merely before Washington. It says that a part of the refers Congress to the reports of the Secretaries Army of the Potomac was ordered to the front of War and the Navy for such information as from Alexandria, and that Gen. Cox was ordered those documents may contain.

to come by rail via Washington from Western Virginia with the main portion of his force.

Of Gen. Pope's order on the 27th to Gen. Porter to be at Bristol station the next morning Gen. Halleck says, that for some unexpected reason, tions in reference to the improvement of the currency, we trust, will receive the candid considerhis corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th, in which Gen. Pope gained considerable ground, though the battles were not decisive. ation of Congress and the country. The plan which he recommends for the establishment of a Of the reinforcements from Alexandria, em- safe and uniform currency, is the organization o bracing the whole of the Peninsula army, the rebanking institutions in all the States, under a genport says some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither eral act of Congress, the basis of their circulation creditable nor excusable. The soldiers actually being United States Bonds deposited in the Treasengaged in those battles fought with great bravery, ury, upon which the government may furnish circulating notes to the amount of Bonds so deposited. surrendered to the enemy, in order to be paroled as prisoners of war. It is added: "Had the army prepared under the supervision of proper officers, the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once pro-The losses at South Mountain and Antietam are teet labor against the evils of a vicious currency. put at 1724 killed, 8066 wounded and 613 missing.

The report states that the army rested on the change." The plan seems dictated by consideranorth bank of the Potomac near Sharpsburg from the 17th of September until the 26th of October, tions of sound financial economy, and we doubt

but many thousand straggled away from their commands, and, it is said, not a few voluntarily

rebel army could have been easily defeated and

perhaps destroyed."

and suffering soldiers :

Portland, Nov. 1662. GEO. R. DAVIS.

and says the long season of inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid marches and The most important topic of the message, how a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disapever, and to which much the largest portion of it Gen. Halleck states that he telegraphed Gen.
McClellan Oct. 6th to cross the river. Gen. Me-Clellan disapproved of crossing South of the Blue dent regards as the only means of restoring and Ridge, but proposed to cross at Harper's Ferry and move on Winchister, but did not cross till perpetuating the Union. In connection with the oct. 26, and then at Berlin, the passage occupying until Nov. 3d. During this period Gen. McClei-in such a manner as to show that the contingenlan stopped communicating with Gen. Halleck, cies of its execution are in no wise dependent addressing the President. On the 5th his removal upon the adoption of the plan now presented by him. He says: "Neither the war nor proceed-AN APPEAL TO TO THE BENEVOLENT. We have ings under the proclamation of Sept. 22d, 1862, received the following appeal for further aid for will be stayed because of the recommendation of our sick and wounded soldiers, to which we give this plan." With noble and patriotic carnestplace in our columns, in the hope that a generous ness and directness, the President discusses the response will come from every town and city in entire question of slavery in its relations to the the State. While the war lasts, nothing but the rebellion, and suggests a mode of its peaceful and unintermitting, freely-given services of our peo- legal extinction by amendments to the Constitu-

ple at home, both in furnishing material and tion. He proposes that the National Government labor, can avail to meet the vast demand for hos- shall compensate to any State which shall volunpital clothing and stores existing among our brave tarily abolish slavery any time previous to January 1, 1890, the value of all the slaves held in "CITIZENS :- We have an army of one hundred said State, according to the census of 1860. The thousand men in Hospital. It is utterly impossible to meet their wants in the ordinary forms of the hospital service. Nearly all soldiers who go into hospital, go in with clothing all unfit for sick men, and when convalescent are unable to men in all sections of the country. The practi rise or walk because they are naked. An old cability of the plan can of course only be demon coat, a pair of cast-off pantaloons, a vest, a dressing gown, a pair of socks, a shirt (flannel or cotton,) a pair of slippers, would give them unstanded of the pair of slippers, would give them unstanded of the pair of slippers, would give them unstanded of the pair of slippers, would give them unstanded of the pair slave States to accept compensated emancipation told comfort.

Every housekeeper has some article of this sort, and a willingness on the part of the North to as-

which, if brought from its uselessness and appropriated to this service, would be a blessing.

Can you make up a box or boxes of such arti-Can you make up a box or boxes of such arti-cles in your Village, School District, Parish, or Town, and forward to us at the Sanitary Commis-sion Rooms, City Hall, Portland. Let the boxes be numbered, and a list of articles enclosed in be numbered, and a list of articles enclosed in ing a solution. The voice of Christianity and letter informing us.

The undersigned have been requested to act as Civilization has pronounced the doom of Slavery. a Committee for this State; and they have consented to do so, and will take charge of all things intrusted to their care, and forward them to the Store Rooms of the Sanitary Commission. shall be proclaimed throughout the land and to

gaged in service.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. The proceedings

JUVENILE LARCENIES. A series of successful

larcenies has been recently perpetrated in this

city, the work of a boy only ten years of age,

any where. On the 17th of November last, Hen-

ry P. Lancaster, the lad alluded to, stole from

the safe of Decring & Turner the sum of \$150.

balance is still a mystery.

READINGS IN BEHALF OF THE SOLDIERS. Profes-

The Boston Journal of Oct. 31st, says

"Prof. Briggs' Readings last evening charme

A PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION. The corresp

land Argus says the increase of business between

be put on the route.

No change has taken place in the position of of Congress thus far during the session have not affairs on the lower Rappahannock. The enemy still continues in force at Fredericksburg, and is The principal business has been the introduction very active in strengthening the fortifications of resolutions and orders of inquiry in reference around the town. There is little doubt also that to unconstitutional military arrests and impriso Jackson has withdrawn entirely from the valley ments; in relation to the military governorship of the Shenandoah and united his forces with of the District of Columbia; the propriety Lee at Fredericksburg. There can be no doubt abolishing the West Point Academy, and providthat Gen. Burnside is pushing his preparations ing for the establishment and endowment of for a forward movement in spite of all obstacles, Military Schools in the several States; requestwhether real or apparent, in his way. We have ing the President to furnish information touching every assurance of an active, vigorous campaign the late Indian barbarities in Minnesota; request against Richmond. There will be no going into ing the President to communicate to Congress all winter quarters by the army of the Potomac. | correspondence and reports concerning the mili-

We have the gratifying information of the tary operations of the army of the Potomac, and march of Gen. Geary from Harper's Ferry upon in reference to the surrender of Harper's Ferry : Winchester, the retreat of the enemy from the inquiring into the condition of the convalescent place, and its surrender to our forces. The peo- camps at Alexandria, with the view to the corple of the town are reported to have exhibited rection of alleged abuses; inquiring into the every demonstration of joy at the appearance of propriety of increasing the pay of soldiers to \$15 the Federal troops. A portion of the 6th Maine per month, and making corresponding deduction Battery, Capt. McGilvery, accompanied the expe- in the salaries of army officers not actively en-

An expedition sent out on Monday from Suf- In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Davis of Kenfolk, Va., by Gen. Peck, had a gallant brush with tucky, offered a joint resolution recommending all the enemy's cavalry, 800 strong, routed them and States to choose delegates to meet in convention captured two guns of the celebrated rocket bat- at Gainsville on the first Monday of April, to take tery, which were taken from Gen. McClellan on into consideration the condition of the country the retreat from Richmond.

A successful naval affair occurred on the 25th Union, and that the Legislatures take such action ult., near the mouth of the New river, North as they may deem fit at the earliest possible date. Carolina. The gunboat Ellis, Commander Cush- On Thursday, in the House, Mr. Stevens of ing, went on an expedition up that river to Ons- Pennsylvania, offered the following resolutions, low, where he took possession of the town, and which were laid over to Tuesday week:

low, where he took possession of the town, and captured a quantity of arms and two schooners, one of them with a cargo valued at \$30,000. On her return the Ellis grounded, and to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, the vessel was blown up and completely destroyed.

The news from the Southwest is very interesting and important. We learn by official despatches from Gen. Curtis, that Gen. Blunt with five thousand Union troops, attacked and routed eight thousand rebels under Gen. Marmaduke on the 20th inst. Sixty rebels were killed in the engagement, and the balance were driven some gagement, and the balance were driven some On Friday, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered twelve miles. Gen. Blunt telegraphs that the the following resolution, which was agreed to, rebels will not probably venture north of the Bos- yeas 145, nays 1: ton Mountains again this winter; and as they have consumed all the subsistence in the valley of the Arkansas they must soon retreat into Texas.

According to late news from Memphis, we add that it is the duty of all loyal American citizens, and that it is the duty of all loyal American citizens.

learn that Gen. Hovey's expedition, twenty thousand strong, which left Helena, Ark., some days ago, landed at Friar's Point, fifteen or twenty miles below, marched to Granada, Miss., and took possession of that place last Monday. A large number of the citizens fled on the approach of The following resolution was also adopted: our troops. Grenada is a most important position at the junction of the Mississippi Central for active service, and many would much rather recover and the Mississippi and Tennessee railroads, and their health at home. Therefore, considering the slow is nearly half way from Memphis to Jackson, the Capital of the State.

er some method cannot be adopted by the Secretary of War and the Surgeon General, by which furloughs and The expedition of Gen. Banks has sailed from New York. The secret of its destination has been thus far well kept, and the probability now is that the rebels will learn it (to their cost) as soon as we shall.

Another fleet, consisting of seven vessels and which shows a skilful precocity in crime almost two iron-clads, also sailed from Fortress Monroe unparalleled in the annals of youthful roguery on Monday, under sealed orders, for some un-

Breach of Promise Case. A case of some in- In the absence of one of the partners, and while terest engaged the attention of the Supreme the other was engaged in another part of the REPORT OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF. Gen. Hal- with other nations. The President makes brief Court now in session in this city during a portion store, the boy quietly opened the safe, helped leck makes a report to the Secretary of War of allusion to some of the international difficulties of last week. It was an action for a breach of himself to the contents and made off without no the military operations of our armies since his ap- which have grown out of the civil war in which promise to marry, and occupied between two and tice or detection. About the same time, he enthe time sparse both races from the evils of sudden ternagements; in fact, from the necessity of any deraged in it, while most of those whose habitual course of thought of ithe country is engaged, and speaks hopefully of the country is engaged, and speaks hopefully of the country is engaged, and speaks hopefully of the Potomac, to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harpolitite to the now living slaves; but it really gives them much, conditing to the potomac, and if not to form some plan of the civil war in which have grown out of pecially if the plaintiff is a lovely, blooming young out discovery. In company with another boy, lady, and the defendant happens to be a gentle- named Josiah McFarland, aged about 14 years, man old enough to be her father, and reputed to with whom he divided a portion of the stolen be sent more than 20,000. Gen. McClellan asked to consider the matter until morning, when he agreed to go on with that number. On General tilities in this country; or of the French invariance or escape, unless, following stables, candy shops, &c. Among other articles, the advise of Tony Weller, he can prove an they purchased four pistols at the store of Mr. "alibi." In this case the plaintiff is Miss Sarah T. C. Noble, and all this without exciting suspi-A. Lee, of Vassalboro', and the defendant Mr. cion or inquiry as to where the money came from Alden Morse of Winnegance.

which they were expending so largely and lavish-Mr. Morse's first wife was an aunt of Miss Lee, ly. A few days ago the Lancaster boy entered and some ten years ago or more, Miss Lee made the restaurant of Patrick Shehan, on Water his house her home while teaching school in the Street, and stole from his money drawer six dolneighborhood. After a year or two, her aunt be- lars. This time he was not fortunate enough to ing sick, she took care of her, and after her death escape detection. He was seen to take the money remained in the defendant's family as his house- and was soon after arrested by the City Marshal, keeper for several years. In the fall of 1859, to whom he made confession of the nature and having learned of Mr. Morse's engagement to be extent of his recent thievish operations, embracmarried to another lady, Miss Lee left his family, ing other larcenies of a minor character, some of went home to Vassalboro', and soon afterwards which had previously been discovered. commenced this action. At the trial the parties On Friday last he was brought before Judge were both upon the witness stand, and their tes- Titcomb of the Municipal Court, on the charge timony as to the question of the promise to marry of stealing from Shehan, and on his confession was in direct conflict, as was also much of the was sentenced to the State Reform School during other testimony in the case. The case was ably his minority. The McFarland boy was also arargued by the counsel on both sides, and, after a rested on the charge of receiving stolen money. brief charge from Chief Justice Appleton, the and ordered to recognize for his appearance at jury retired; and after an absence of about three the March term of the Supreme Court, in \$200, hours returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for failing which he was committed to jail to await \$5.500. Defendant's counsel have filed a motion his trial. We understand that no part of the for a new trial, and the case goes round to the money was recovered, except the small sum stolen Law Term next June, there to be argued to the from Shehan. The boys are able to account for full court on the question of a new trial.

only \$70 of the amount; what became of the THE WEATHER. We were visited on Friday night last by a violent northeast sno v storm, which continued until Saturday atternoon, and sor N. L. Briggs, of New York, whose Readings covering the ground to the depth of fourteen or from Longfellow, Dickens, Lever, and other aufifteen inches on a level. During Saturday night thors, are highly spoken of by the press, and and Sunday the wind blew furiously from the have been numerously attended by refined and westward, piling the snow into huge drifts, appreciative audiences, will shortly give a perblocking the roads and making locomotion diffi- formance in this city for the benefit of the funds cult in any direction. The railroad trains on of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society. The admir-Saturday were delayed in consequence of the able character of the entertainment, not less than storm; the morning train from Bangor not, con- the benevolent and patriotic object for which it necting with the Somerset & Kennebec at Ken- is given, will secure a large attendance of the dall's Mills, and the Boston train due at 4 P. M. people of Augusta. The following complimennot reaching this city until half past 8 in the tary notices of his Readings in Boston, we copy evening. Monday night was the coldest of the from the Transcript and Journal of that city. season, the thermometer in this city at sunrise on Tuesday morning indicating from 14 to 18 "Prof. Briggs had an appreciative audients." his Readings in Chickering's Hall, last evening. His selections from different authors were given

STABBING IN SIDNEY. We learn that a man with much fidelity. In humorous characterizanamed Robert Rollins, while in a state of intoxication, broke into the house of Charles H. White- performances are not marred by constant strainhouse, of Sidney, on Thanksgiving night, 27th ing after unnatural effects, but in a quiet way he enforces the thought of his author with noteult. and proceeded to the room where the latter worthy clearness. The critical listener is sure t and his wife were sleeping, making considerable find nothing offensive in his entertainments, and disturbance. In the attempt to put Rollins out equally certain to be highly pleased with the modest power of the reader." of the room, Whitehouse was stabbed by him, receiving a severe wound in the right side. Rollins was arrested the next morning by Marshal a fashionable and appreciative audience. In flex-Libby, of this city. A partial examination was ibility and management of voice, purity of ton had before Judge Titcomb, of the Municipal and sympathy with the sentiment of the author and sympathy with the sentiment of the sympathy with the sympathy with the sentiment of the sympathy with the sympathy with the sentiment of the sympathy with the sympathy with the sympathy with the sympathy w had before Judge Titcomb, of the Municipal he is unsurpassed. Old, familiar pieces reveal beauties under his skillful rendering, and the lit future hearing. In the mean time an indictment erary feast to which he treats his hearers, is exwas found against him by the Grand Jury, and ceedingly refreshing." he will be tried for the assault at the present

term of the Supreme Court. Col. J. V. Bomford, 16th U. S. Infantry, burn has just received from Mr. Lewis T. Merrow, who distinguished himself by gallant conduct at of the firm of Merrow & Fell, Glasgow, a draft Antietam, where he was wounded, has been as- for fifty pounds, with the wish that it might be signed to duty as Superintendent of Volunteer expended for the relief of the sick and wounded Recruiting service in this State, in place of Maj. soldiers in the service of the General Government Gardiner, who is relieved and ordered to report from this State. The sale of this draft, under the at Indianapolis. Maj. Clark, temporarily assign- present rate of exchange, produces the nett ed to duty here has been recalled to service in the amount of three hundred and sixteen dollars and field. The office of the Superintendency has been sixteen cents, (\$316,16.) Mr. Merrow is a son removed from the State House to rooms in Darby of Hon. Josiah Merrow, of Bowdoinham, Senator Hall building. Capt. Brinkerhoff, U. S. Assist- elect from the county of Sagadaboc. ant Quartermaster at this post, has his office in PortLand and New York STRAMERS. The Port-

Messrs. Richards & Hoskins, paper manu- Portland and New York has induced the owners facturers of Gardiner, it is said, have a large of the steamers to double their facilities for the stock of rags on hand, which they bought before freighting and passenger communication on the the rise. By the operation they have saved a route. Next week a new and excellent boat will

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JANUARY. In every sense of the word a magnificent number. The beautiful engraving, "A New Year's Gift," is a very happy suggestion of the bachelor publisher. which it is a thousand pities he does not carry into practice. The Emblematical Title Page for the new year is a superb affair, and so is the double-extra colored Fashion Plate for the month. The other illustrations of the fashions, of embroidery and other patterns, are numbrous and appropriate. Among the new contributors, is the celebrated writer, Marion Harland, who furnishes an article for every number of the work for 1863. With the February number, owing to the rise in the price of paper, the price of the Lady's Book to clubs, will be increased, \$2 per year be-

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE for Novemand the proper means for the restoration of the

323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

magazine for the juveniles, will enter its tenth and their account of the treatment and condition volume with the number for January, which will of these captives beggars description. They are contain articles by Grace Greenwood, Gail Hamilton, Julia Gill, Francis Lee, Sophie May, and loaded like beasts of burden to keep up with the other favorite writers. Leander K. Lippincott, monster savages when on the march. Philadelphia, Pa., publisher. Terms-50 cents The excitement among the soldiers here on the for single copies; 5 copies for \$2; 15 copies and receipt of this news was intense, and all demandone to the getter-up of the club, for \$6; 21 ed to be sent to the rescue, and our wish is to be copies for \$8; 44 for \$15.

THE WAR WITH THE SOUTH. Part 11 of this commander of this post to send a detachment to valuable serial publication contains a magnificent the Sioux camp on the Missouri to command the engraving of the Bombardment of Port Royal, surrender of the captives and the guilty captors, one of the most brilliant passages of arms in our In compliance with this order, Co. B. and fifteen naval history. The narrative of the rebellion is of Co. A, 41st (formerly the 14th) Iowa Infanbrought down to the meeting of the extra session try, with Co. A, 1st Dakotah Cavalry, and two of Congress, July 4, 1861. A. Woodward, 161 pieces of artillery, will start up the river in the Middle Street, Portland, is the Agent for the course of two or three days. We are to go to St. publishers of this valuable work in Maine.

RELIEF FOR THE STARVING POOR OF ENGLAND .was held on Thursday last for the purpose of devising means for alleviating the suffering and distress which now prevails in the English manufacfactory operatives of Lancashire have been thrown out of work by the partial stoppage of the cotton mills in that district, all of whom are entirely destitute of means, and dependent upon scanty parish relief for support. Twenty-six thousand dollars were subscribed at the meeting, and a letter was read from Messrs. Nathaniel L. & George Griswold, offering in behalf of themselves and others, owners, a new ship of 1800 tons, now at to confer with other committees and take action in the matter. One of the speakers said that

tions were made, swelling the amount to \$47,150. barrels of flour, and 1,500 bushels of corn were riors in "the arts of war."

ganization in 1849. President Allen is a native expected of so small a force. Augusta High School. He is a man of eminent municate it. place among the leading educational institutions bustle of preparation for a long march, of the country. Retiring from the field of active literary labor, he will resume the congenial pur-

tives in the works and 30 horses for the transpor- tions: tation of iron and coal to and from the landing. lst, Is - [giving the name and regi-The mill turns out 150 tons per week of the best iron in the country. The ore used for manufaction in the country. The ore used for manufaction or of Frederick city?

2d. If so, what is his proper address? ture is brought from New York, the pig iron

2d. If so, what is his proper address?

3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chapfrom Pennsylvania, and the coal from Pictou, N. lain of the hospital? S. On a dark evening, when puddling is going on, the exhibition of fire-works is of the most interesting character, the flame from the tall chim- date? ney illuminating the streets with the brilliancy 6th. If recently discharged from hospital, was

Augusta Soldiers' Aid Society. The members of this benevolent organization continue their labors for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers with unabated energy. We accidentally omitted to notice last week the sending of a box of hospital clothing and stores to the 21st Maine, in care of Dr. Brickett the surgeon of the Maine, in care of Dr. Brickett the surgeon of the will be extended to include all the general hospiregiment. The following are the contents of the tals in the country.

10 pillows, 12 pillow-cases, 6 sheets, 7 quilts 36 towels, 36 handkerchiefs, 6 pairs slippers, 6 ports with troops connected with Gen. Banks' pairs stockings, 6 gray flannel shirts, 3 white Southern expedition have sailed from New York. flannel shirts, 9 cotton shirts, 18 pairs flannel Gen. Banks embarked on Thursday on the "North drawers, 4 dressing gowns, 1 box bandages, 1 box Star." It is stated that the expedition will touch box spices, 8 tin cups, 18 teaspoons, hospital at Fortress Monroe, where a large addition to the

cumstances, to make a slight increase in our subscription rates on the 1st of January next. We at over 40,000, while neither at Port Poyal or in have preferred to do this rather than reduce the North Carolina did the military force exceed size of the paper, as many other publishers have 20,000 men. done. The New England Farmer announces its The ambulance corps, when organized, will intention to make a reduction in size on the 1st consist of 150 ambulances, 36 medical wagons, of January, adhering to its former terms of \$2 and from 880 to 1000 men, with the necessary per annum in advance to single subscribers. The offices. It has been the practice for the men to Maine Farmer will be much larger and furnished leave their ranks to assist the wounded to the at the same price. The New Hampshire Journal rear. In future this will be strictly forbidden. of Agriculture appears reduced in size and changed The ambulance corps will be on the field and in to a quarto form. The Maine Farmer will be the constant attendance to remove the wounded and ent of the Bangor Whig states that Gov. Washlargest and cheapest agricultural paper published in New England.

kept constantly employed, and until within a day or two, the mill has been kept running night as well as day.

S. Perry Lee, Hallowell, Major.

For the Maine F armer. The Indian War in the North West. FT. RANDALL, DACOTAH TERRITORY,

Nov. 22d, 1862. Messas. Editors :- It is now a long time since I have written anything for the Farmer; and the reason why I have not written is because there was nothing to communicate of sufficient interest to be worth publishing. But of late events have transpired which may interest your readers. At any rate I will give you a short account of the progress of the Indian war in the North West so far as I am acquainted with the facts. Doubtless you have long since heard of the ter-

mination of the war in Minnesota, but the Indian war is far from being ended; it is merely transferred from the border settlements of Minnesota to the Upper Missouri. The whole of the Sioux ing charged for three or more copies, \$3 per an-Nation, (with the exception of the Yanktons, who num, as heretofore. Published by L. A. Godey, are located on a reserve across the river from this place,) are known to be hostile. Persons returnber is received. Contents : Caxtoniana, Part X ing from the Salmon River gold region have been The Organ of Weight and The Sympathetic repeatedly attacked by the savages. The last The Organ of Weight and The Sympathetic Temperament; The Scot in France; Chronicles of Carlingford; Salem Chapel—Part X.; Clough's Poems; The Land Revenue of India; Thiers on Waterloo; A Deathless Love; The Crisis of the American War. The latter article is characterized by the usual unfairness and prejudice which has been noticed in every allusion by Blackwood to American affairs. Republished by Love of the savages. The last party which arrived from there were taken prisoners by them, and were only saved from death by the intercession of a squaw who was the wife of one of the miners. As it was, they were robbed of everything except their boat (of which the Indians could make no use,) and allowed to continue on their way. They came near dying of hunger, and arrived here in a destitute except. to American affairs. Republished by Leonard ger, and arrived here in a destitute condition. Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York. Price They report that the "Sawntee" bands who escaped from Minnesota are on the Missouri, two or three hundred miles above here; and have sev-THE LITTLE PILGRIM. This admirable little eral women and children prisoners in their camp,

gratified. Gen. Pope has sent an order to the Pierre, and from there to such points as circumstances may direct in pursuit of the savages, and A meeting of the merchants of New York City as they can easily bring 1000 warriors against us, they had on Thursday lest for the purpose of the

Since hostilities commenced in Minnesota, the settlers in Dakotah, who fled to places of safety turing districts, from the lack of employment. It upon the first alarm, have not dared to return to is stated that nearly two hundred thousand of the their homes, and many of them have lost everything they possessed, roving bands of savages having destroyed everything which they could not carry off. This place would doubtless have been attacked if the Indians had not been deceived in regard to our strength. By friendly Indians, who met them with the report that Gen. Harney was here with 1400 men. We shall leave the Fort garrisoned by only one

company, and some fears are entertained that the Boston, for the conveyance of supplies, free of Indians will improve the opportunity to attack charge. The offer of a contribution of one thouwas also received. A committee was appointed ported that more troops are to be sent into the Territory, in order to thoroughly subdue the

some men have made up their minds to have a on the south to the headwaters of the Missouri At a subsequent meeting additional subscrip- It is believed that they are congregating in the on the north, and can muster about 6000 warriors. Alexander T. Stewart, the dry goods millionaire, tion of making a descent upon the settlement subscribed \$10,000. At a meeting of the Providence Exchange, held on Saturday, \$8,450, 300 did in Minnesota, that the whites are their supe-

The expedition which is about starting out will Wm. H. Allen, LL. D. has resigned the not be apt to accomplish a great deal. If we ac-Presidency of Girard College, Philadelphia. He complish the immediate object of our mission (the has been President of the institution since its or- rescue of the captives) it will be all that can be

of this city, and a graduate of Bowdoin College, I do not expect to have another opportunity to class of 1833. Soon after his graduation he be- write to you soon. But I shall keep a memorancame Preceptor of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary dum of passing events, and if anything occurs of at Kent's Hill, and subsequently Principal of the interest will improve the first opportunity to com-

literary attainments and ability, and his adminis- Hoping you will make all due allowance for tration of the affairs of the College has given it a this hasty letter, written amidst the stir and

I remain as ever, yours truly, CLARK

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY. The Sanitary Commissuits of early life, spending the evening of his sion have established an office in Washington for days upon a fine farm on the Schuylkill river, not the purpose of giving information in regard to patients in the hospitals of the District of Colum-PEMBROKE IRON WORKS. Our Agent, Mr. S. bia and of Frederick City, Maryland. Any per-N. Taber, now travelling in Washington county, son desiring to obtain information of the whereand writing us from Pembroke, says : "The iron abouts and condition of a sick or wounded soldier, works in this town are now in full blast day and by addressing a letter to Frederic Law Olmstead, night, and every thing connected with the busi- General Secretary, 244 F Street, Washington, D. ness is flourishing. The company- have water C., will receive an answer under ordinary circumequal to 75 horse power, employing 300 opera- stances, by return mail, to the following ques-

5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what

he discharged from service? 7th. If not, what were his orders on leaving?

BANKS' EXPEDITION. A large number of transforce will immediately join it, the whole making It will be seen by our notice to subscribers one of the most powerful armadas which has left that we have been compelled, by the force of cir- for the South since the war commenced. The

insure them immediate surgical aid.

The various mills at Gardiner are in active issued by the Governor for raising a company of operation—business never being better than it is cavalry in this State to be attached to the New now with them. The only complaint the owners of saw-mills make, is on account of the trouble dition under Gen. Banks. Enlistments will be they find in getting workmen. Business is so made in the eastern section of the State by H. W. brisk at the flour mill that two run of stones are Farrar of Bangor, in the central by F. A. Met-

The Farmington Chronicle gives an inter-THE THIRD REGIMENT. The resignation of Col. esting account of a golden wedding on the occa-H. G. Staples, of the 3d regiment having been sion of the 50th anniversary of the marriage of tendered and accepted, the Governor has made Dr. Josiah Prescoct, of that town, on Monday the following appointments to fill the vacancies 25th ult. Among the presents to the bride, was thus occurring: Moses B. Lakeman, Augusta, a box, labelled "Homœopathic Pills," which was Colonel; Edwin Burt, Augusta, Lieut. Colonel; found on removing the cover, to contain only gold dollars.

Latest

IMPORTAN

THE LEFT LEE REPOR

AWFUL SUFF DEATHS PRO Repulse and THE REBEL

New York. Washington tion of the arm hannock at Por Port Royal is burg. The arm An army lette lin's corps structure occupy Belle Pla

ARMY OF THE over the river ye ports the conditi beyond description retain their pos one-third of the rebel camp fires i have almost enti be seen behind n withstanding th river and all nat still strongly gua New York, 8t

N. C., on Wedne They were from Emma Tuttle, third, which wa The Herald's mation has bee Jackson's corps army, and that

positions of Gen side's army. delay of the cav a body of rebel co fare Gap and W As soon as the trip, Stahl's bri tour of investigat NEW YORK,

from what is de that the rebels o unusually active are mining the renew Topsail Inlet are actively en Vhether these town with a view North Carolina. tions, we do not A special dispa six of our pickets were frozen to der Camp Misery, Al

promises the imm from the latter or PHILADELPHIA despatch, dated gan's guerillas. Our troops made forced finally to Morgan attack

having been re closely HEADQUAR Large quantit landing at Aquie water and ice.

visioned for 12 d There has bee Many of the re impression, hower quiet will be of a

EXPEDITION OF ed a brief dispat of a successful town under Majo the Maine 11th the Portland Pr lars of the affair. "Sunday morni

therefore went immediately pre eral schooners. far made the exp A and C. assiste Merrill, with Co

were ordered t Mathews' Cour of rebel cavalry quick'—the rel The Maine boys lers,' continue town, where the the principal str their supports drawn from cont attack on the to of the party.
At this time

the party to returned to leave. good order, but alry; Licut. Jo earn his name) captured. In le party had return mander was not small a band where he had n

THE STH MAIN dent of the Bos 25th thus allude manded by Col. "At Beaufort his troops. He to the 8th Main the various car having the best department. P ceived new arm sword bayonets. ranges varying fourths of a mil and carry the S A large num 8th Maine. Ge command of the

At a me Androscoggin land on Wedn Trustees to lease Leeds Junction three years from

The Pen Bangor on Wed sels loaded with large quantity without any pro

BOY DROWNE Gardiner, aged the Cobbosses st day afternoon,

Toby Car

Latest Telegraphic News.

THE POTOMAC.

third, which was run ashore, was not known.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says information has been received here that Stonewall

wounded was 60, which were left on the field.

Closely.

HEADQUARTERS Army of the Potomac,

the camp, and p up with the

en. Harney was ned by only one tained that the unity to attack mpanies of solty, and it is ree sent into the ly subdue the he Platte River of the Missouri t 6000 warriors.

een deceived in

ly Indians, who

regating in the with the intenthe settlement will find as they tarting out will deal. If we acur mission (the all that can be

opportunity to eep a memoranything occurs of rtunity to comallowance for t the stir and narch,

nitary Commis-Washington for ion in regard to strict of Columand. Any perof the whererounded soldier. Law Olmstead, Washington, D. rdinary circum-

name and regiof the District urgeon or Chapsent, has he retal, and at what

om hospital, was ders on leaving? also to furnish he condition of ospitals, within t to do so, from ing societies. ese hospitals is practicable, the

e general hospinumber of transith Gen. Banks' rom New York. ay on the "North dition will touch e addition to the e whole making s which has left mmenced. The

the Commission

ks is estimated Port Poyal or in medical wagons, h the necessary e for the men to vounded to the rictly forbidden.

he field and in he wounded and ng a company of ched to the New ded for the expestments will be

al by F. A. Met-western by J. L. e gives an inter-

ling on the occathe marriage of to the bride, was ntain only gold

The Record of the War.

From the Army before Fredericksburg-Numbers and Condition of the Rebel Army IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY OF NEW YORK, Dec. 2. The Times' Falmouth, Va., despatch states that two deserters from the rebels, one a Texas Captain, the other a clerk in THE LEFT WING UNDER FRANKLIN CROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK. LEE REPORTED WITHDRAWING FROM
THE FRONT.

the rebel Quartermaster's department, gave a report as follows: The rebel force at Fredericks-burg numbers from 75,000 to 100,000 men, and AWFUL SUFFERING IN THE REBEL ARMY.

DEATHS FROM EXPOSURE IN OUR ARMY.

Repulse and Surrender of a Federal
Brigade in Tennessee.

THE REBELS RETREATING AND OUR
FORCES IN PURSUIT.

New York, 8th. A morning paper says it can do no harm to repeat the announcement made in a Washington paper on Saturday, and which has a washington paper on Saturday. do no harm to repeat the announcement made in a Washington paper on Saturday, and which has a wharked at Bellplaine and conveyed in transports embarked at Bellplaine and conveyed in transports doubtless already reached Richmond, that a porup the James River. Acting upon this idea they tion of the army had probably crossed the Rappa-hannock at Port Royal. annock at Port Royal.

Port Royal is 16 miles southeast of Fredericksburg. The army at this point is backed by gua-hoats.

A Falmouth, Va., letter of the 29th, in the An army letter of the 4th says that Gen. Frank-lin's corps struck their tents that day, and now occupy Belle Plain. This movement undoubted-Vary regiments and representation of the 29th, in the 200 infantry belonging to the 12th and 17th New York regiments, were surprised and captured last evening, a few miles above here on the Rappahannock.

It is believed in official quarters that the rebel ly is the commencement of active operations.

Army of the Potomac, 7th. A lady who came over the river yesterday under a flag of truce, reports the condition of the rebel army as destitute force about Fredericksburg and within call near force about Fredericksbur

ports the rover yesterday under a mag of truce, reports the condition of the rebel army as destitute beyond description, and that they cannot possibly retain their position during the winter. Quite one-third of the army is without shoes, and hundreds are almost wholly without clothing. The rebel camp fires immediately in front of Falmouth have almost entirely disappeared. No troops can be seen behind many of the intrenchments. Not withstanding these indications the fords upon the river and all naturally weak points of the line are still strongly guarded.

New York, 8th. Three rebel schooners while attempting to run the blockade into Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday last, were captured by the U. S. Steamers Cambridge and Mount Vernon. They were from Nassau. One of them was the Emma Tuttle, another the Brilliant, and the third, which was run ashore, was not known.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says infor-

horses, etc.

Rebel Propositions for Peace.

together at least as early as April.

party of the 8th Virginia infantry had a skirmish

with the enemy's cavalry in Logan county. Our men were outnumb red and forced to retreat,

umber of the citizens of Grenada fled on the ap

as prevailed all day. Disasters are feared.

tinued rapidly until ten o'clock last night. This

morning there is about four inches of snow on the ground, and everything is frozen up. There is nothing new from the other side of the

Last night was intensely cold, and some of the troops suffered for want of blankets. Ice formed

on the Potomac and on Aquia Creek from one and

piercing cold. The roads are hard and very

"From this and other evidences, and especially from the reported private remarks of the Emperor, we are led to believe that the Emperor's action

in offering an armistice was purely a friendly act, that it did not conceal any hostile intentions, that

The Enemy's Pickets Driven Back. nation has been received here that Stonewall

Jackson's corps forms the left wing of the rebel

Ackson's corps forms the left wing of the rebel

Army, and that Stuart's cavalry is on this side of ceived to the effect that the rebels were posting the Rappahannock, and operating between the positions of Gen. Sigel's corps and Gen. Burnside's army.

their pickets in rather close proximity to our lines on the right, a detachment of 500 cavalry and 800 infantry, the whole under command of positions of Gen. Sigel's corps and Gen. Burnside's army.

The intense cold last night has occasioned the delay of the cavalry reconnoissance under Col. Wyndham, to ascertain the truth of a rumor that a body of rebel cavalry were occupying Thoroughfare Gap and Warrenton Junction.

As soon as the men can be prepared for the trip, Stahl's brigade will probably move on a tour of investigation.

See Many College A Northern N. College Representation of the right, a detachment of 500 cavalry and 800 infantry, the whole under command of Gen. Averill, was sent out yesterday to reconnoise and take possession of the ground. It was ascertained that the enemy's force was not as large as ours. As Gen. Averill advanced the enemy gradually retired, not offering to dispute our progress.

Federal Soldiers Surprised and Captured——
Dismissal of an Officer for Miscondact.

Headquagraps Anny or the Porowac Dec 3

our of investigation.

New York, Nov. 8th. A Newbern, N. C., HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 3, New York, Nov. 8th. A Newbern, N. C., letter of the 4th inst., says information received from what is deemed a reliable source, we learn that the rebels of late have become suddenly and unusually active in and about Wilmington. They are mining the roads leading to the city on the new Topsail Inlet side. In Wilmington the rebels are actively engaged in moving heavy guns. Whether these guns are being mounted out of town with a view to the evacuation of Eastern North Carolina, or to new positions or fortification.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 3, Evening. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, parts of two companies, numbering in all sixty men, belonging to the 8th Penn. Cavalry, under command of Capt. Wilson, who were stationed at King George Court House, were attacked by about 300 rebels, who crossed the Rappahannock in small boats at a point some distance this side of the Court House, thus getting between this command and the main body of cavalry.

Forty out of sixty of our men escaped, and there is reason to believe more of them

North Carolina, or to new positions or fortifications, we do not know.

A special dispatch from Washington states that six of our pickets in the Army of the Potomac were frozen to death on Saturday night, while at Camp Misery, Alexandria, seven more died from the effects of the cold. The Surgeon General promises the immediate removal of all the soldiers from the latter or convalescent camp.

Philadelphia, 8th. The Press has a Nashville despatch, dated yesterday, which says a battle has taken place between our advanced forces and Morgeneral Orders No. 190.

Forty out of sixty of our men escaped, and there is reason to believe more of them will yet return. Capt. Wilson is among the missing.—How many we had killed and wounded is not known.

The following order was issued to-day by Gen. Burnside, and all others who may be guilty of such gross neglect of duty will thus be promptly dealt with, without reference to rank:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac was issued to-day by Gen. Burnside, and all others who may be guilty of such gross neglect of duty will thus be promptly dealt with, without reference to rank:

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Headquarters Army of the potomac was a promptly dealt with, without reference to rank:

Headquarters Army of the potomac was a prompt.

Camp near Falmouth, Dec. 2. General Orders No. 190. taken place between our advanced forces and Morgan's guerillas. Col. Moore's brigade was repulsed several times by the enemy, and finally captured. taken place between our advanced forces and Morgan's guerillas. Col. Moore's brigade was repulsed several times by the enemy, and finally captured. Our troops made a desperate resistance, but were forced finally to succumb. Our loss in killed and wounded was 60, which were left on the field. Morgan attacked Gen. Fry on the afternoon at Gallatin, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Fry having been reinforced is now pursuing the enemy closely.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Lewis Richmond, Asst. Adjt. General.

Camp near Falmouth, 8th.

Reports from the river sections note several daily. They represent their army as being very Reports from the river sections note several deaths from exposure during the 48 hours.

Large quantities of supplies are prevented from landing at Aquia and Potomac Creeks by low water and ice. The latter is two inches thick.

Next the second of the latter is two inches thick. Notwithstanding this, the army is generally pro-visioned for 12 days ahead.

There has been no movement of importance today.

Many of the regiments are erecting huts. The impression, however, is prevalent that the present quiet will be of short duration.

Many of the regiments are erecting huts. The impression, however, is prevalent that the present quiet will be of short duration.

Washington, Dec. 3. Acting Rear Admiral Lee has forwarded to the Navy Department the report of Commander Foxhall A. Parker of the report of Commander Foxhall A. particulars of his recent expedition into the wa-EXPEDITION OF THE 11TH MAINE. We published a brief dispatch last week making mention of a successful gunboat expedition from York-town under Major Cunningham with a portion of the Mahaska, 300 infantry under Major Cunningham with a portion of the Mahaska, 300 infantry under Major Cunningham of the 3d Pennsylvania Volunteers and accompanied by the Con Putram and the Maine 11th regiment. A correspondent of the Portland Press gives the following particulars of the affair.

"Sunday morning they attemped to land on the land grown with the land grown with the land grown with the land grown with land g banks of the Plankatank river, but on account of the severe gale, could not do so successfully; they therefore went up the East river, where they dis-Dahlgren, were added, and this expedition scour-

embarked shortly after noon. The whole force immediately proceeded in the direction of New Point, where they destroyed extensive salt works, seized a large number of small boats, burned several schooners, and at night returned to the gunboats with about thirty prisoners—having thus far made the expedition completely successful.

Monday morning fart Libby with companies burned five schooners, two sloops, a number of

far made the expedition completely successful.

Monday morning Capt, Libby, with companies A and C, assisted by Lieut. Nichols, and Capt. Merrill, with Co. D, assisted by Lieut Johnson, were ordered to skirmish in the the direction of Mathews' Court House. They soon came in sight of rebel cavalry, and charged after at 'double quick'—the rebels falling back on the town. The Maine boys having left without 'special orders,' continued the pursuit till they reached town, where they formed a line of battle across the principal street. Here they found themselves in the enemy's country, and three miles from their supports. A council of war was held, when, from suspicious appearances, and information drawn from contrabands, it was decided that an attack on the town would end in the annihilation of the party.

Works and between 300 and 400 bushels of salt, burned five schooners, two sloops, a number of scows and boats, and captured a lighter and 24 large cances, some of them capable of carrying 34 men each. They also destroyed a staunch vessel on the stocks, said to have been designed for a privateer.

The Navy Department has information of the schooner Annie Dees, by the U.S. gunboat Seneca on the 17th ult., while trying to run the blockade off Charleston harbor. Her cargo consisted of 125 barrels turpentine and 68 barrels reprive the results of the schooner Annie Dees, by the U.S. gunboat Seneca on the 17th ult., while trying to run the blockade off Charleston harbor. Her cargo consisted of 125 barrels turpentine and 68 barrels reprive the party.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 3. A special dispatch from

artack on the town would end in the annihilation of the party.

At this time a messenger had been sent out for the party to return at once, as the boats were ready to leave. They retired from the town in good order, but were hotly pursued by rebel cavalry; Lieut. Johnson and one man, (I did not learn his name) fell in the rear, and were both cantured. In less than two hours the rest, of the captured. In less than two hours the rest, of the captured. In less than two hours the rest, of the river. captured. In less than two hours the rest of the river.

captured. In less than two hours the rest of the party had returned to the gunboats, and the commander was not a little surprised to learn that so small a band (less than one hundred) had been where he had not dared risk his whole force."

Washington, Dec. 3. The following was received at headquarters:

Fortress Monror, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE 8TH MAINE. The Hilton Head correspon- To Maj. Gen. Halleck : dent of the Boston Journal under date of Nov. 25th thus alludes to the 8th Maine regiment commanded by Col. Rust:

"At Beaufort Gen. Brancon restorder periods."

"At Beaufort Gen. Brancon restorder periods." "At Beaufort Gen. Brannon vesterday reviewed river at Franklin. We have thirty odd prisoners his troops. He paid the very highest compliment to the 8th Maine, Col. Rust, and after visiting rebels were killed and wounded. Our loss is the various camps, congratulated Col. Rust on trifling. (Signed) JOHN A. DIX, having the best ordered and arranged camp in the

a half to two inches thick. To-day the sun came out bright and cheering, but the air continued

Major General.

Major General.

Advance of Gen. Grant's Army—Occupation of Abbeville.

Major General.

Advance of Gen. Grant's Army—Occupation of Abbeville.

Washington, Dec. 4. The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

Headquarters in the field, Near Abbeville, Miss., Dec. 3.

You major General.

Advance of Gen. Grant's Army—Occupation of Abbeville.

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You major General.

Advance of Gen. Grant's Army—Occupation of Abbeville.

Washington, Dec. 4. The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

Headquarters in the field, Near Abbeville.

Near Abbeville.

Near Abbeville.

You here:

The enemy deserted their fortifications yesterday, destroying all their stores that they could not earry off. The weather is bad and the streams somewhat swollen, making it difficult to cross. Some of our cavalry swam the river, however, and occupied the place last night.

To-day pursuit was made to Oxford, and compand on Wednesday, it was voted to instruct the trustees to lease the road from Farmington to more approached the headquarters of the army here:

Headquarters in the following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

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Headquarters in the following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

Trustees to lease the road from Farmington to morrow, but the roads are too impassable to get Leeds Junction to the Board of Directors for three years from the 1st of December, 1862.

Sherman is crossing at Wyatt.

(Signed) U. S. Grant, Major General.

The Penobscot river was closed with ice at Successful Gunbont Exploit in North Car-

Bangor on Wednesday night last. Twelve vessels loaded with 20,000 bushels of potatoes and a large quantity of lumber are blockaded there

Ellis with the rebels. without any prospect of making their escape this winter.

She left Newbern on the 18th, and arrived at the mouth of the New River Inlet on the morning of 22d. About five miles up the river he Boy Drowned. A son of Chas. Collins, of Gardiner, aged about 15 years, was drowned in the Cobbossee stream at the New Mills, on Thursday afternoon, while skating on the ice. His body was recovered that day.

Lowiston on the War from a funny point of view.

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Ellis anchored for the night, the banks of the river swarming with the rebels.

On the morning of the 24th, a battery on a high bluff was silenced, and afterwards, while endeavoring to pass a bar, she got aground within 300 yards of the bluff. A party landed and destroyed ten whale boats, thus destroying the means of the rebels boarding during the night.

After all efforts proved fruitless to get the Ellis off, all the availables were put aboard the schooner. Lieut. Cushing made a speech to the men, avowing his determination to blow the Ellis up rather than surrender. All hands volunteered to remain until the last; but he selected five, putremain until the last; but he selected five, put-ting the rest aboard the schooner. At daybreak the enemy opened with four batteries. The shells shot for a time almost riddle the Ellis to pieces.

She replied as well as possible.

Finally, Lieut. Cushing, with his own hands, fired her in five places, and left for the schooner through a hail storm of shell. The Ellis soon exploded, shattering the hull into a thousand fragments. The schooners reached Beaufort in safety.

The Army and Navy Gazette regards the removal of Gen. McClellan as a defiance of the Government to the Democrats, and a humiliation of President Lincoln; and says there can be no movements. The schooners reached Beaufort in safety.

ments. The schooners reached Beaufort in safety.

A Gallant Fight near Suffolk, Va.—Reber Battery Captured.

New York, 5th. The Herald has the following:

A Suffolk letter of the 3d instant states that Col. Spear, with 300 cavalry, were sent to Cassville, where on Tuesday morning he was attacked by 700 rebels. Col. Spear's men were at breakfast, but at the signal of danger the 300 were in saddle, and led by their gallant Colonel, dashed out of the camp to meet the foe. The rebel force was not prepared for the fierce charge of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, and gave way like a flock of sheep, and sought for safety in flight. A more complete route of an assailing force has not taken place since the commencement of the war.

The enemy's force had attached to it a section of the famous Rocket battery. In the fearful onslaught of our forces, the rebels became panic stricken, and had not time to save their effective means of defense, the Rocket pieces, which fell into our hands almost without a struggle, with the horses, etc.

The Times again expatiates on the probable of the Times again expatiates on the probable.

The Times again expatiates on the probable of the Times again expatiates on the probable.

to our hands almost without a struggle, with the tions. to our hands almost without a struggle, with the horses, etc.

Rebel Propositions for Peace.

New York, Nov. 5th. 'The Tribune's Washington correspondence contains the following statement:

The Times again expatiates on the probable effects of the recent Democratic successes in the elections, and says: No sudden change in the Federal policy can be anticipated, but it is enough at present to know that the most of Mr. Lincoln's Dr. Barney, a citizen of Baltimore, was recentured by taken by the rebel pickets near Centreville, and forwarded to Richmond. He has since stated that he went in their way for the express purpose of being captured.

While in Richmond he had frequent interviews

an insurrection, and will ensure personal liberty and free discussion at the North.

The Morning Herald regards Gen. McClellan's

with the Confederate Cabinet, and was admitted into many of the secrets of the rebel programme. Lincoln, both in military and political point of

When the time arrived for his departure north, he was sent for by Judah P. Benjamin, who handed him letters addressed to Governor Seymour of New York, Fernando and Ben Wood, Vallandigham and Cox of Ohio, Senator Bayard of Delaware, Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, and a number of other noted Democratic leaders in the Northern and Border States. the Northern and Border States.

In the verbal instructions given to Dr. Barney, no terms were a sked for; the Southerners told him that they would consent to no terms; that if not admitted again into the Union as equals, they would not come at all. What they ask is the granting of an ampesty to all the military.

the granting of an amnesty to all the military and civil leaders of the rebellion, so that an election for members of Congress can be made during the coming winter, and that body be-called terretion of Prince Alfred to the Greek Throne caused some excitement among for-Advance to Winchester by Federal Troops. eign ministers. The country is tranquil. NEW YORK. The Herald says it stated that the

Navy Department has received reliable informa- tion of the whereabouts of the Alabama, and that	The Markets.
the Vanderbilt would immediately sail to look for her. The Herald has a Harper's Ferry dispatch stating that Gen. Geary, with 3300 infantry, 12 pieces of artillery and 50 cavalry, marched upon Winchester on the 3d inst., and demanded its surrender, which was complied with, the people exhibiting many signs of joy at his arrrival. He reports to General Slocum that having left Harper's Ferry on the 1st inst. he met the enemy's cavalry under White, Henderson and Baylor, at Charleston, and routed them with some loss in wounded. He marched to Berryville the same evening, and again met the enemy, drove him into a trap, killing five and wounding 18, and the same evening bivouacked three miles beyond	AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY. Flour, \$7 50 to 9 50 Round Hog. \$5 00 to 6 00 Corn Meal, 90 to 95 Clear Salt Pork, 90 to 10 00 Mutton, 6 to 10 Wheat, 162 to 200 Tarkeys, 8 to 10 Rye, 80 to 85 Chickens, 7 to 8 Gora, 90 to 95 Geasc. 7 to 10 Garley, 90 to 95 Herdigrass, 2 50 to 275 Oats, 45 to 50 Herdigrass, 2 50 to 275 Oats, 45 to 50 Herdigrass, 2 50 to 275 Oats, 45 to 50 Herdigrass, 90 to 10 00 Dried Apples, 6 to 8 Lime, 75 to 80 Fleece Wool, 50 to 57 Winter 40 to 50 Palled Wool, 52 to 55 Butter 18 to 20 Sheep Skins, 100 to 125 Cheese 10 to 11 Hides, 6 to 125 Lard, 12 to 13 Lamb Skins, 75 to 125
Berryville.	BRIGHTON MARKET Dec. 4.

President of the United States, dismissed the service for disgraceful and unofficer like conduct. By command of Major Gen. Burnside.

Lewis Richmond, Asst. Adjt. General.

Deserters from the rebels continue to arrive daily. They represent their army as being very daily. They represent their army as being very dative. Particularly in clothing. No salt meat

At Winchester, 25 rebels who were unable to escape, were paroled, and 75 conscript claimed protection, which was granted. Five of our own prisoners were released.

General Geary, in pursuance of orders, then returned to Harper's Ferry, though large deputations of citizens begged him to remain.

Successful Skirmish in Western Virginia.

Washington, 6th. The following has been received at headquarters:

Charleston, Va., Nov. 28. Col. Paxton of the 2d Virginia cavalry, supported by the 11th Ohio infantry, yesterday made an attack on a part of the enemy near Cold Knobb, Greenbriar County, on the 26th. It was a successful surprise, capturing two commissioned officers, 100 non-computations of the common states are supplied and the sales have been at \$6,00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6,00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6,00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6,00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6,00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6,00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6,00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6,00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the sales have been at \$6.00 m \$1.50 for medium do.; and the

missioned and privates, 100 horses, 200 stand of arms, four wagons and the camp equipage of a regiment. The wagons, equipage and part of the arms were destroyed by Col. Paxton. No loss on our side. On the day before, a small scouting

Ours—Western mixed, 68 @ 75c, per bushel.
Oats—Western and Canada, 59 @ 61c W bushel. HAY—Sales of Eastern at \$15½ @ \$16.

WOOL—Fleece and pulled Wool, 53 @ 65c \ b

men were outnumb red and forced to retreat, though without serious loss.

(Signed)

I. D. Cox, Maj. Gen.
Our Troops Occupy Grenada, Miss.

Carro, 6th. From Memphis papers we learn that General Hovey's expedition, 20,000 strong, which left Helena, Arkansas, some days ago, landed at Friar's Point, some 15 or 20 miles below and marched to Grenada, Miss., and took possession of that place on Monday last. A large number of the citizens of Grenada fled on the an-

Special Aotices.

The proprietor of the Appeal moved his newspaper establishment to Marietta, Ga., before the Federal occupation of Grenada.

The members of the Androscoggin Agricultural and Horticultural society are forther motified that their Annual Meeting for the Society are society.

paper establishment to Marietta, Ga., before the Federal occupation of Grenada.

The rebels burned about 15 or 20 locomotives and almost 100 cars.

Sailing of Transperts and Iron Clads from Fortress Mouroe.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6th. Advices from Fortress
Monroe yesterday, announce the sailing of a fleet

Monroe yesterday, announce the sailing of a fleet

Lewiston, Dec. 9, 1862. Monroe yesterday, announce the sailing of a fleet of seven transports and two iron clads—destina-Lewiston, Dec. 9, 1862.

Baltimore, Nov. 7th. The Old Point boat arrived this afternoon. She did not leave till Saturday afternoon, on account of a high gale which has prevailed all day. Disasters are feared.

AVOID LONG STORIES. AND COME TO THE POINT.

HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERAL COGH REMED **Cures Colds, Coughs for Throat. Hoursens, so common to Speakers and Singers, Diptheria, and all Throat and Lung Complaints, which, if

Diptheria, and all Throat and Lung Complaints, which, it neglected, end in Consumption. Its great feature is its simplicity. Its results depend upon being made the Bedside or Packet Companion, and used without restraint, every hour if necessary. Its beautiful stimulant property sustains the system, and permanent cures depend on a constant use until all Throat irritations are gone.

TP Price within reach of all

TP As Soothing Syrup for Infants it has no equal.

TF Fac-simile of J. L. Hunnewell's signature over corks of genuine only. Saturday morning, Nov. 6th. On Thursday the rebels brought some field pieces to bear on our gunboats lying in the Rap-pahannock near Port Royal. A few shots from

he boats upon them soon compelled them to with-Yesterday the weather was anything but pleas- The Greatest Improvement of the Age is the MAGIC LOTION. hailing, and about noon snow set in, which con-

It will stop the nervous and sun headache.
It will cure Neuralgia pains in 15 minutes.
It will strengthen the spine.
It will cure the Bheumatism.
It will stop a cough.
It is the best medicine for coughs and colds and pains in the

There is nothing new from the other side of the river. The rebels have not changed their position.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 7th.

Last night was intensely cold, and some of the DR. E. C. BOWKER, Boston, Mass.

Officers well informed state that Jackson has arrived near Fredericksburg, and joined his forces with those already there.

They also report that the enemy have extended They also report that the enemy have extended In Gorham, Samuel F. Masston of Wiscasset, to Annie Varies (In Gorham, Samuel F. Masston of Wiscasset, to Annie Varies (In Gorham, Samuel F. Masston of Wiscasset, to Annie Varies). their lines several miles further down the Rap-

of Lisbon.

In Belfast, Llewellyn Durgin to Emily W. Nickerson.
In Bangor, Carl A. F. Brodbeck to Lillie W. Rollius.
In Warren, Martil H. Stahl to Nancy Lermond.
In Turner, Maurice Cary to Emily J. Jones.
In Greene, Charles H. Gooding of Marion, Ohio, to Miriam

correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in quoting the remark of one of the imperial organs, that under the Emperor's proposed armistice France would have lent all her aid towards a reconstruction of the Union, adds:

"From this and other avidences, and conscious the construction of the Union,"

In Augusta, Dec. 1st, Hannah L., wife of James Keagan, aged 27 years 11 months. In North Vassalboro', Dec. 2d, Richard Mullen, aged 57 years. In Hartland, Nov. 13th, Harriot, wife of John J. Morrill, aged 45 years. he still desires and would prefer the preservation of the Union, that under the armistice his first

recommendation would have been a reconciliation and a re-union, and that his motives for offering an armistice were:

1. To show to his suffering people that he was doing all that he could toward relieving their sufferings: 2. Because he believed from the successes of the Democratic party and the inaction of the two armies that there would be a chance for an armistice; and 3. because he would like to have the honor not only of arresting the war but averting the horrors possibly attendant upon the coming negro emancipation.

In Hartland, Nov. 13th, Harriet, wife of John J. Morrin, aget as years.

In 1 Jay, James Bean, aged 83 years.

In 1 Jay, James Bean, aged 83 years.

In Leeds, Huldah, wife of G. D. Lothrop, aged 48 years.

In Know, Rufus Bryant, aged 18 years.

In Portland. Olive A., wife of John J. Morrin, aged as years.

In Portland, Nov. 13th, Harriet, wife of John J. Morrin, aget as years.

In 1 Jay, James Bean, aged 83 years.

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In New Y. Harrieth, W. Davis, of Co. E., 23d Ill.

In Jay, James Bean, aged 83 years.

In New Y. Harrieth, M. Davis, of Co. E., 23d Ill.

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In Jay, James Bean, aged 83 years.

In New Y. Harrieth, M. Davis, of Co. E., 23d Ill.

In Jay, James Bean, aged 83 years.

In Nonroe, Sillas F. Putnam, aged 15 years.

In South Bervick, Mrs. Lydia II. Macon,

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

ETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
On the 1st day of November, A. D., 186f, as required by the laws of the State of Maine, approved April, 1856.
The CAPITAL STOCK is \$1,500,000, and with the Surplus is invested as follows: is invested as follows:

Real Estate unincumbered,
Cash in hand, and on deposit, and in Agents hazds, 226,059 79
United States Stocks,
State and City Stocks, 528 760 00
Bank and Trust Company Stocks, 990,860 90
Bank and Crust Company Stocks, 117,446 90
Mortgage Bonds, 171,305 90

Amount at risk, estimated
THO. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

State of Connecticut. Harrond Country, ss., }
Hartford, November 7, A. D., 1862. }
Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths. Thomas A. Mexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company, is true.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

DAVID CARGILL, Agent, near Post Office, East Winthrop, Me Office near Post Office, Eds.

This Company was Incorporated 1819. Losses, honorably and promptly paid, in 41 years, over fourteen million dollars.

52

SOMETHING NEW FOR CHOIRS, THE EARLY PHYSICAL DEGENERACY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,

AMERICAN PEOPLE,
And the early melancholy decline of Childhood and Youth, just published by Dr. STONE, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute.

A freatise on the above subject, the cause of Nervous Debility, Marasmus and Consumption; Wasting of the Vital Fluids, the mysterious and hidden causes for Palpitation, Impaired Nutrition and Direction.

The fail not to send two red Stamps and obtain this book.
This is a most thrilling book, and is the result of thirty years experience of the author in more than ten thousand cases of this class of direful maladies. It has been written from conscientious and philanthropic motives, and appeals most pathetically to Parents, Guardians, and to Youths, for it details timely aid to restore the already SHATERED BARK, and a rudder to clear the shoals and rocks for childhood.

Patients applying for interorgatories or advice, must inclose return stamps to meet attention.

The attending Physician will be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., of each day. Sundays in the forenoon. Address of the Heart, Throat and Luogs.

Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic institute, and Physician for Diseases of the Heart, Throat and Luogs.

196 Fifth street, Troy, N. Y.

DEMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

MISS FISHER
Has removed from No. 6 Bridge's Block, to the rooms recently occupied by the Freeman's Bank,

Over the Druggist Store of Dorr & Craig. West end of Kennebec Bridge, where she will continue to keep a full assortment of GERMAN WORSTED, TRIMMINGS, PAT-TERNS, &c. &c.

Augusta, Dec. 9, 1862.

3w52

remedies, is the best test of its great merit.

It nffords Relief in twenty-four hours, and an Entire Cure is Warranted,
when taken according to directions, which accompany each

Notice is hereby given that Legislation will be asked for, at the next session of the Legislature, that will constrain the proprietors of the Kennebec Dam at Augusta, to clear out the obstructions in the river below the locks, so as to make it navigable, and to keep it so, in accordance with the prayer of a petition presented to the last Legislature.

Also to cause the Hallowell and Chelsca Bridge Company to make such alterations in some pier or piers of the bridge, as to render navigation more safe and convenient.

IRA D. STURGIS and others,
By S. LANCASTER.

Warrauted,
when taken according to directions, which accompany each bottle.

This Syrup is also a most valuable family cathartic, to be always used when physic is required, especiatly for children. It is purely of Vegetable Extracts, and always safe and retiable.

C. HERVEY. Sole Proprietor.

Sold in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 12 Marshall street, and other Wholesale Druggists. At retail by F. W Kinsman, Eben Fuller, and Chas. F. Potter, Augusta. eow6m51

TIBBETTS' PILE OINTMENT.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

Having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, Commissioners to receive and decide upon the claims of creditors against the estate of Nancy S. Richmond of Winthrop, in said County, non compos, whose estate is represented insolvent, we hereby give notice that six months from the tenth day of November, A. D. 1862, have been allowed to be said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the services assigned us at the office of F. E. h. Webb, in said Winthrop, on the first Wednesdays in April and May next, at nine o'clock, on each of said days. Creditors are requested to send in their claims supported by affidavit, as the Statute requires, immediately, and if any claims are objected to, reasomable notice will be given that they may appear and prove the same.

FRANCIS E. WEBB,
JOHN W. MAY.

Winthrop, November 24, 1862.

mony.

8. 8. BARTLETT,
CAPT. ABISHA SOULE,
GEORGE HAMLEN,
WM. H. LAVERY.
Augusta, July 21, 1862.

SMITH HUSSEY,
FRED. HAMLEN,
COL. B. N. FOWLER,
CHARLES H. HAMLEN.
6m32 REMOVAL.

Winthrop, November 24, 1862.

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Petitrion of Charles E. Frost, Administrator on the estate of Isaac Frost, late of Litchfield, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate, by the sum of about four hundred dollars; that said deceased died sciend and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Litchfield, and described as follows, viz:—The farm known as the Nutting lot, containing about thir; ty-four acres, with the buildings thereon. That a partial sale of said real estate, with the buildings thereon. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, of five hundred dollars, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

CHARLES E. FROST.

BERGEN AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT

From his old stand to

WILLIAMS' NEW BLOCK.

Having med large additions to his Stock, he now offers to his old customers and to the trade the largest and best assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Lenther and Findings, Ever offered on the Kennebec, and at the LOWEST CASH property of the sum of the promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

CHARLES E. FROST.

weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Strings, Drums of all sizes, Fancy Goods, Cigars,
Confectionery, &c.

Confectionery, &c.

He also continues to keep for sale his celebrated

COUGH CANDY.

AUGUSTA, DELIVERY, SIMPLEMENTS,
SIMPLEMENTS,
STRUMENTS,

Strings, Drums of all sizes, Fancy Goods, Cigars,
Confectionery, &c.

Re also continues to keep for sale his celebrated

COUGH CANDY.

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He also continues to keep for sale his celebrated

COUGH CANDY.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

AUTION T. J. BURTON, Register.

514

AUGUSTA, D. BURTON, Register.

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AUGUSTA, D. BURTON, Register.

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AUGUSTA, D. BURTON, Register.

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AUGUSTA, D. BURTON, Register.

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AUGUSTA, D. BURTON, Register.

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AUGUSTA, D. BURTON, Register.

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AUGUSTA, D. BURTON, Register.

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AUGUSTA, D. BURTON, Register.

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AUGUSTA, D. BURTON, Register.

5118

AUGUS

True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, Register

ENNEBEC COUNTY... At a Court of Probate held
at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1862.

ARY DAVIS, widow of Benjamin Devis, late of Mount
Vernon, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County,
that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be
held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December next, and
show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition
should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.
A true copy. Attest: J. BURTOS, Register.

512

EN ALEL DOULTTLE, Administration of the Estate of and deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

If KENNEBEC COUNTY.....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1862.

SAUEL DOULTTLE, Administrator on the Estate of John D. Wolf, late of Window. In add County, deceased, having been presented by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Saine Farmer, printed at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1862.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporing to be the hast will and testament of Stony Faors, late of Litchtedi, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1862.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporing to be the last will and testament of Stony Faors, late of Litchtedia, in said County, on the fourth Monday of November, 1862.

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A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporing to be the last will and testament of the said doceased of Powember, 1862.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporing to be the

Page, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Orderstr. That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of December mexi, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. Berton, Register.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

Even from the best impored English stock. Also about twenty-five Bucks half-blood soutword, a cross with different blood Ewes, the Leicester, Mario, South Downs, and other ent blood Ewes, Any one wishing to improve their stock of sheep, can have a good chance to select at a bargain by calling soon.

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. Berton, Register.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator de bonis non, on the estate of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, tate of LETCHFIELD, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to October 13, 1862.

OLIACKER V.

Byron, Oct. 23d, 1922.

WANTEO IMMEDIATELY,

In every town and village, an agent of either sex to engage in a light and profitable business by which from \$8 to \$12 per sex can be made. Persons having issure evenings can make from 50 cts. to \$1 per evening. A sample with full particulars to the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to October 13, 1862.

SAMUEL TITCOMB.

I carnestly caution all young men suffering from Nervous Debility, &c., against endangering their health by patronising any of the advertising quacks. You can fully recover by the methods used by the Advertiser, and by hundreds of others, AND IS NO THER WAY.

Read a letter which I will send you if you will send me a post-Read a letter which I will send you will send me a post-said envelope bearing your address. Direct to Box, Boston Mass. EDWARD H. TRAVER, Lock Box, Boston Mass. 3m46" CHURNS. PATENT Cylinder Churns, the best in use. Thermometer hurns, Dash Churns, Choese Presses and Hoops. JOHN MEANS, Agent.

Augusta, June 10, 1861.

A YER'S PILLS,

Brown's Bronchial Troches, Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopharous and Mrs. Winelow's Scothing Syrup, for sale at the low-pharous and Mrs. Winelow's Scothing Syrup, for sale at the low-past prices by

A GOOD BLACKSMITH WANTED.

To hire the well known Stoom Blacksmith Shop on Main St., in Winthrop Village. This Shop is well lessated, and with a in Winthrop Village. This Shop is well lessated, and with a low-pharous and Mrs. Winelow's Scothing Syrup, for sale at the low-pharous and Mrs. Wine

A JUST TRIBUTE TO MERIT.



SINGING SCHOOLS AND CONVENTIONS.

THE VOICE OF PRAISE:

Rendering it the most desirable work of the kind, for the use of the

PIN-WORM SYRUP.

C. F. Potter, Druggist, Augusta, Me.,

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE PILES,

in every case where it has been used for that distressing com-plaint. The following gentlemen, residents of Augusta, are re-fered to as vouchers that this is no idle boast, but simply the honest truth, to which their own experience bears ample testi-

* The Subscriber has removed his

East End of Kennebec Bridge,

AUGUSTA, ME.,

BY D. P. KINCAID.

Oysters Served in all Styles.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

PAUL MERRILL, M. D.,

143 State street, opposite Dr. Hill's.

Augusta, January, 1862.

Prepares a simple Ointment which has proved

DR. E. G. GOULD'S

PEAKE," Capt. Sidney Crowell, will until further notice, run as At International Ex-hibition, London. PRAKE," Capt. Sidney Crowell, will until farther notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, Hew York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

This vessel is fitted up with fine accommodations for passen gers, making shis the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5, including Fare and State-rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer before 3 P. M., on the day that she leave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West street, New York. Dr. c. 15, 1862. JULY 11th, 1862. DURYEAS'

MAIZENA,

KENNEBEC & PORTLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave as follows:
Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston and Lowell, at 10, 45
A. M., connecting at Branswick with the Androsoggin Railroad for Lewiston, Livermore Falls, Wilton and Farmington.

Leave Portland for Bath and Augusta at 1,00 P. M., connecting with the Androsoggin Bailroad at Brunswick for Lewiston, Livermore Falls, Wilton and Farmington; and at Augusta with the Somerset and Kennebec Road for Yassalboro, Waterville, Kendall's Mills and Skowhegan; and at Kendall's Mills with the Penobecct & Kennebec Road for Burnham, Flusfield, Newport and Bangor. The food and luxury of the age, withouts single fault. One trial will convince the most sceptical. Makes Puddinga, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without isingless, with few or no eggs, at a coet astonist the most economical. A slight addition to ordinary Wheat Flour greatly improves Bread and Cake. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sances, gravies for fish and meat, soups, &c. For Ice Gream, nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for coffee, chocolate, tea, &c.

Put up in one pound packages, with directions. A most delicious article of food for children and invalids of nli ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

MANUFACTURED AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.

Whalesale Denat. 186 Fullon St. Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulton St. 6m46

with the Fenometot & Kennebee Road for Burnham, Pittsfield, Newport and Bangor.

Tickets sold in Boston for all the stations on the Kennebee & Portland, Androscoggin, and Somerset & Kennebee Roads. For Bangor and stations on the Fenometot & Kennebee Road, pas-sengers will purchase tickets to Kendall's Mills. STAGE CONNECTIONS. A Volume of Sacred Music, with New and Attractive Features.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

Stages leave Bath daily, at 3 P. M., for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Warren, Bookland and Thomaston.

Stages leave Augusta for Belfast, at 4 P. M. or on arrival of train from Portland. B. H. CUSHMAN, Manager and Sup't.
Augusta, Nov. 15, 1862.

STATEMENT OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE Co. OF HARTFORD, CONN., To the Secretary of the State of Maine, in conformity to law, Nov 1st, 1862. Capital Stock, all puid in, \$306,000 00,

Capital Stock, all paid in, \$306
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS, YIL:
United States Stocks, market value,
State and City Stocks, "
Bailroad and other Stocks and
Bonds,
Bank Stocks, "
Loans on Mortgages of Real
Estate, Loans on Bank Stocks,
Cash on hand and in Banks,
Amount due from Agents and in transit,
Other property of the Company,

TOTAL ASSETS, \$333,474 07 \$10,298 60

Losses unpaid, not adjusted, Other claims against the Company—None. Premium Notes—None.

Is the first and only remedy ever offered to the public for the effectual removal of the Ascarides, or Pin-Worms, from the human system. The high reputation it has established in the last two years, and the fact that it is fast superseding all other worm remedies, is the best test of its great merit. State of Counceticus,

HARTFORD 8s., Nov. 8, 1862

Bworn to by

A. P. HARTINGS, President,
WM. C. HARTINGS, Sec'y,

Before me,
Briles Spring,
Justice of the Peace.

Applications received, Policies issued, and Losses promptly
adjusted, at the Agency in East Winthrop.

Rates as favorable as other sound Companies.

First-class Dwellings and contents insured for one, three or
five years, at lowest rates.

DAVID CARGILL, AGENT.

DAVID CARGILL, AGENT.
Office near Post Office, East Winthrop, Me.

MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

President—John L. Cutler, Augusta,
Directors:
Samuel Conv, Augusta,
George W. Stanley, Augusta,
Bannuel P. Shaw, Portland,
Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,
A. M. Roberts, Bangor. Joseph H. Williams, Augusta, A. M. Roberts, Bangor.
This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe Home Company, and who prefer to pay at once a fair price for insurance to a Stock Company, rather than run the hasard of repeated assessments in a Mutual one.

The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been eminently successful, and has a large surplus.
3.7 Applications for Insurance in this vicinity may be made to the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents in all the principal towns in the State.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, &c. The undersigned, late of the State of Maine, offers his services of the prosecution of claims for recovery of Bounty, Pensions, Back Pay,

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN.

Address WM. STICKNEY, Washington, D. C.

References—Hon. H. Hahlin, Vice Prevident; Hon. I.

WASHBURN, Governor of Maine; Editor of Farmer, &c. 46

DIANOS. One splendid 7 Octave full round ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO,

AT WELLS' FURNITURE STORE. Also one Second Hand Piano. FURNITURE, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES,

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, At New York Prices.

KILBURN & BARTON have just received and are now open-ing, a large stock of ENGLISH. PRENCII and AMERICAN

TO THE LADIES.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

First Door South of Episcopal Church, State Street, Augusta, Ma.

UNITED STATES AGENT

MAPLEWOOD FARM,

5 Shares Freemans Bank, Augusta. 8 Shares America. Bank, Hallowell. For sale by Augusta, Nov. 19th, 1862.

BANK STOCK.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Arealence of 15 years at Washington and an extensive acquaintance throughout the Departments, afford the subscriber peculiar facilities for a successful prosecution of whatever business may be entrusted to him.

No fee will be charged where nothing is recovered. In other cases the charge will be reasonable.

J. W. VOSE, Manufacturer, for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN.

E. VARNEY, Agent,

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, &c., CONSTANTLY ON HAND

ustomers.

Black and Fancy Dress Silks.
Full stock of Mourning goods,

"" White do.

"" Linen and Cotton goods.
Shawls, Glovess, &c., &c.
Customers will find our stock well worthy of their attention.
March 19, 862.

On Wednesday, April 16th, 1862. AT THE OLD STAND OF W. JOSEPH & CO.,

DENTIST.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE.

NOW in "tore and for sale low for cash.

10,000 Bushels prime Corn.

500 Barrels XX Michigan Flour.

300 " Choice XX "St. Louis."

300 " XX Michigan.

300 " XX Michigan.

450 Tons White and Red Ash Coal.

PARROTT & BRADBURY.

Augusts. Oct. 6, 1862. PURE BLOOD DEVONS

For a valuable consideration, I have this day sold and transferred to my son, Charles G. Philbrick, his time from the date hereof until he shall arrive at the are of tweaty-one years. I shall claim none of his earnings and be liable for no debts contracted by him.

JOHN R. PHILBRICK.

Swb1*

Sidney, Nov. 28, 1862.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Er Every Machine warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

DRESS FABRICS

D. WHITING, M. D.,

J. B. FILLEBROWN,

On the check unused to tears before, When the twitight cometh, gay and chill; There's one in the distant house on the hill For whom the roses will bloom no more.

She hath said adieu to the lake's bright blu

COUSIN DEBORAH'S LEGACY. Cousin Deborah was an old, unmarried lady, who had no other property than a moderate life annuity. The furniture of the house was faded and antique; the linen was well darned; the plate was scanty, and worn thin with use and frequent scouring; the books were few and in no very good condition. She had no jewelry or trinkets; her days were passed in a dreary state of tranquility, stitching, stitching forever, with her beloved huge work-box at her elbow. That wanted nothing, for it was abundantly fitted up with worsted, cotton, tapes, buttons, bodkins, circle, and to the time, suffices, when you look at them, to bring all (what the Yankees call) the surroundings of that season before you. Many little things come up again which you rever would have thought of again, but for your glance at those words and still which you feel you would be sorry to have torgotten. There must be a richness about the life of a person who keeps a diary, unknown to ther men. And a million more little links and ties must bind him to the members of his family with worsted, cotton, tapes, buttons, bodkins, circle, and to all among whom he lives. Life to

me a lesson in darning—a most necessary accom-plishment in our family, as I was the eldest of many brothers and sisters; and, though very happy among ourselves, the circumstances of our

She was proud of me, on the whole, as a pupil, though she sometimes had occasion to reprove me for idleness and slipping stitches; and between us to have taken place in Canal street, Boston: "Who is the head of this family?" for idleness and slipping stitches; and between us it is impossible to say how many pairs of stockings we made in the course of a year. We residded hear our cousin Deborah; and many a time I was invited to take tea with her, and bring my bag in hand as a matter of course, and sit with her long hours without speaking, intent on our needles, the silence unbroken, save by the ticking of the eight day clock.

"That depends upon circumstances. If before the clock its me husband—if after 11, its meself."
"Why this division?"
"Because after that hour he's drunk as a piper and unable to take care of himself, let alone his family."
"What is the age?"
"Chairm near Michaelmas he will lack a month

needles, the silence unbroken, save and in good the eight day clock.

I sometimes felt it very dull work, I confess.—
Not so with cousin Deborah. She needed no other society than that of her work-box, and I do not gan?"

"No, I don't know Finnegan, and if I did it wat help matters. Is your husband an and happiness.

Tim approved of what she said, and communicated his intention to those honest gentlementation to those honest gentlementation. At last they said:

"We will let you go on the following conditions: we will give you a swine, and if to-night we contrive to steal it from you, you shall pay us two hundred roubles, or remain in our service to steal it from you, you shall pay us two hundred roubles, or remain in our service to steal the swine we will pay the same sum to you.

"Very good," replied Tim, "I will see whether you can steal the swine away from me."

Then he loaded a cart with his property, and set off with his wife to the house of his father.

The happroved of what she said, and communicated his teeth tinder take light. Here's a pretty affair," said he, "the tinder got damp as a pretty affair," said he, "the tinder got damp as a pretty affair," said he, "the tinder got damp as a pretty affair," said he, "the tinder got damp as a pretty affair," said he, "the tinder got damp as the wook endeavoring to overtake that precious rascal, Tim."

"Go to the mouth of the petsch," said the other; "perhaps a spark will take hold of the soot."

"Go to the mouth of the petsch," said the other; "perhaps a spark will take hold of the soot."

The other went up to the petsch and began again to strike. In the meantime Tim, looking till at him, gnashed his teeth violently. The thief, hearing something gnashing, struck harder than before, and looking into the petsch by the light of the sparks, instantly fell to the ground; for seeing the face of Tim, he took him for the could only utter, will a broken view that all the whole heart was in it; and the attachment it; and the attachment is the evine doward me, as time went on, was fostered and encouraged by our mutual zeal in performing tasks of needlework. Not that I shared toward me, as time went on, was fostered and encouraged by our mutual zeal in performing tasks of needlework. Not that I shared toward me, as time went on, was fostered and encouraged by our mutu

that we did, but who were in much more prosperous circumstances than we. To me she devised the huge work-box, with all the contents, band? Do I look like the wife of a widower? A I was regarded by the deceased. I was to inherit the well-stored work-box, only on condition that it should be daily used by me in preference to all others. "Every ball of darning cotton, as it diminishes, shall bring its blessings," said cousin Deborah; "for Ada Benwell (that was my name) is a good girl and has darned more holes in the stockings of the conclusion that he could "make more at the next door." Whether hadid will receive the conclusion that he could "make more at the next door."

Mother was a little disappointed at the conclusion of our kinswoman's will, and expressed her displeasure in a few shar or remarks, for which my father gently reproved her. The subject of the legacies was never again discussed by us. The work-box was in constant requisition at my side, ing: and the balls of darning cotton rapidly diminished. One day, as I was sitting beside my mother,

busy with my needle, she kindly remarked:

'You have followed your poor cousin's directions, my dear Ada. She particularly recommended you to use up the balls of darning cotton, and look, there is one just done.'

As my mother spoke, I unrolled a long needleful, and came to the end of that ball. A piece of paper fell to the floor, which had formed the

a bank note for fifty pounds.
"O, dear, misjudged cousin Deborah!" she exclaimed; "this is our Ada's reward in due season.

brought to the light, and my father laughingly another, and had observed it so closely that she

declared I had wrought my own dower with my needle. No persuasion could induce him to appropriate the treasure; he said it was my "re-

HOW PADDY DISCOVERED THE

square, about the hour of dinner, when one of

it; I am invited to dine at one of the houses in his square, and I have forgotten the name, and I never looked at the number, and now it's seven

As might be expected, again and again he was repulsed. At length an angry footman exclaim-

here, but he was to dine here to-day, and the cook is in a rage and says the dinner will be spoilt—all is waiting for Father O'Leary."

Paddy, leaping from the door as if the steps had been on fire, rushed up to the astonished lowed to dry, then it is rubbed

priest:

"All is right, your rivirence—you dine at 43

— and a mighty good dinner you'll get."

"Oh, Pat, the blessings of a hungry man be

upon you."
"Long life and happiness to your rivirence! I have got your malady, I only wish I had your

KEEPING A DIARY.

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

If a man keeps no diary, the path crumbles away behind him as his feet leave it; and days gone by are but little more than a blank, broken by a few distorted shadows. His life is all confined within the limits of to-day. Who does not hned within the limits of to-day. Who does not know how imperfect a thing memory is? It not merely forgets; it misleads. Things in memory do not merely fade away, preserving as they fade their own lineaments so long as they can be seen; they change their aspect, they change their place, they turn to something quite different from the fact. In the picture of the past, which memory, unaided by any written record sets before us, the perspective is entirely wrong. How capriciously some events seem quite recent, which the diary shows are really far away; and how unaccounta-bly many things look far away, which in truth are not left many weeks behind us! A man might almost as well not have lived at all, as en-I think that almost every person would feel a great interest in looking back day by day upon what he did or thought that day twelvemonths, that day three or five years. The trouble of writing the diary is very small. A few lines, a few words, written at the time, suffices, when you

ther beloved huge work-box at her elbow. That wanted nothing, for it was abundantly fitted up with worsted, cotton, tapes, buttons, bodkins, needles, and such a multiplicity of reels and balls, that to enumerate them would be a tedious task. Cousin Deborah particularly prided herself on darning; carpets, house linen, stockings, all bore unimpeachable testimony to this branch of industry. Holes and thin places were hailed with delight by her; and it was whispered—but that might be a mere matter of scandal—that she even went so far as to cut holes in her best tablecloth, for the purpose of exercising her ingenuity in repairing the fractures. Be that as it may, the work-box was as much a companion to her as dogs and cats are to many other single ladies.—She was lost without it; her conversation turned on the subject of thread, paper and needle cases; and never was darning cotton more scientifically rolled into neat balls, than by the taper fingers of cousin Deborah.

The contents of that wonderful work-box would have furnished a small shop. As a child, I always regarded it with a species of awe and veneration; and without daring to lay a finger on the treasures it contained, my prying eyes greedily devoured its mysteries, when the raised edge rovealed its mountains of cotton and forests of pins and needles. And I have no doubt that cousin Deborah first regarded me with favor in work house ands thin lim to the members of his family circle, and to all among whom he lives. Life to him, looking back, is not a bare line, stringing time rele, and to all among whom he lives. Life to him, looking back, is not a bare line, stringing timerle, and to all among whom he lives. Life to him, looking back, is not a bare line, stringing timerle, and to all among whom he lives. Life to him, looking back, is not a bare line, stringing timerle, and to all among whom he lives. Life to him, looking back, is not a bare line, stringing timerle, and to all among whom he lives. Life to him, looking back, is not a bare line, stringing timer

pins and needles. And I have no doubt that cousin Deborah first regarded me with favor in consequence of being asked by my mother to give fore keep you a dairy, my friend.—London Mag-

TAKING THE CENSUS.

In endeavoring to take the census for the govdear parents rendered the strictest industry and frugality absolutely indispensable in order to "make both ends meet."

In endeavoring to take the census for the government, the marshals occasionally meet with such difficulties as well night to deprive them of such difficulties as well nigh to deprive them of their own senses. The following colloquy is said

evening, but, though there were so many of "The day Pat Doyle left Tipperary for Ameri-

us at home, our parents could not bear to spare any of us out of their sight oftener than they deemed indispensable.

ky. A sunnier day niver gilded the sky of old Ire land."

"What was the condition of your husband be-

GEN. ROSECRANS' GALLANTRY.

W. D. B. is Assistant Provost-Marshal-Genera at Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, and has charge of the female department. Occasionally a refractory female breaks away from Capt. D., and sists on seeing the General. One of these yes-

ing :"Is this Gen. Rosecrans?"

"Yes, madam." "Well, General, can't I have a pass?" "Madam," (with a low bow,) it is not my busness to give you a pass; it is my duty to refuse

Another lady approached on another occasion, and began with a pitiful story in regard to her "poor, dear, sick uncle."
"I condole with you, madam," said the Gen-

nucleus upon which the yarn was wound. I stooped to pick it up, and was about throwing it into the fire, when it caught my mother's eye, and she snatched it from my hand. In a moment she unfolded it before our astonished gaze; it was hand and the state way of his, "It is unfortunate that uncles will sometimes get seriously indisposed. I, too, have a dear afflicted uncle." "Then you can sympathize with me," she said. "Yes, madam, I do, and when my Uncle Sam

give you a pass. It would of course be an anti-climax which would ruin the story to relate what the lady did.

SPEAKING WELL OF THE EVIL ONE.

A pastor was making a call upon an old lady who made it an habitual rule never to speak ill of the parlor, her several children were speaking o this peculiarity of their mother, and one of them playfully added: "Mother has such a habit of speaking well of

everybody, that I believe if Satan himself were the subject of conversation, mother would find out some virtue or good quality even in him."

Of course, this remark clicited some smiling or course, this remark chiefed some similar, when one of the countrymen, observing the worthy father in perplexity, thus addressed him:

"Oh! Father O'Leary, how is your rivirence?"

"Mighty put out, Pat," was the reply.

"Put out! who's put out your rivirence?"

"All was dear children, I wish we all had immediately and involuntarily replied:
"Well, my dear children, I wish we all had

So lately dead; so soon forgotten. 'Tis the

way of the world. Men take us by the hand, and are anxious about the health of our bodies. "Oh, is that all?" was the cry. "Jist now be aisy, your rivirence, I'll settle that for you."
So saying, away flew the good-natured Irishman round the square, glancing at the kithens, and when he discovered a fire that denoted hospitality, he thundered at the door and inquired, i'll Fether O'Leary here?"

and are anxious about the health of our bounce, and laugh at our jokes, and we really think, like the fly on the wheel, that we have something to do with the turning of it. Some day we die and are buried. The sun never stops for our funeral; everything goes on as usual; men laugh index one or two memories still hold our names and forms, but the crowd moves on in its daily circle; and in three days the great waves sweep over our steps, and wash out the last ves-

French poli.h is applied to wood in severa coats, like any other varnish. Each coat is allowed to dry, then it is rubbed down with pumice stone, and lastly, finished with fine whiting, and wiped off with a little sweet oil and a piece

A delicate young lady came near fainting one day last week, while visiting a ship yard on being told that she was sitting on a naval timber. She mistook the word for a belly-gerent term.

is said to afford great relief. A strong solution of pearl ash applied to corns, will soften them so that they may be easily drawn out.

S-T-1860-X.

Wintergreen,

Lavender Flowers,

Anise,
aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk. Much this Ext. Sarsaparilla. used in nursing.
S-T-1860-X

Another ingredient of remarkable and wonderful virtues, used in the preparation of these bitters—is a native of Brazil and as yet unknown to the commerce of the world. A Spanish writer, says: * * * * * "administered with St. Croix Rum, it never faults to relieve Nervous tremor. Wakefulness, disturbed sleep, &c.; and that it is used with great effect by the Brazilian, Spanish and Peruvian ladies to heighten their color and beauty. It imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, and brilliancy to the properties. We withhold its nown from the nublic for the surface. We withhold its nown from the nublic for the

"PHILADELPHIA, 1st month, 16th day, 1862.
ESTERMED FRIEND: Wilt thou send me another case of thy
Bitters? Nothing has proven so beneficial or agreeable to my
invalid wife and myself, as the Piantation Bitters.

Thy Friend, 18AAC HOWLAND."

Believing that comfortable rest by night is necessary to the successful labors of the day, and finding, by our own experience, that the Anderson invention for sleep, the SPRING BED BOTTOM, is better calculated to secure this important purpose than any thing we have ever tried, the subscribers hereby cordially commend the above named invention to all who desire the quiet sumbers and recuperative effects of invigorative sleep.

Extract from a letter of a Counsellor at Law, Penobscot county, Me.

"A few words about Anderson's Spring Bed Bottom before I close my letter. I like it very much indeed. I believe it to be one of the best things ever got up, the independent working of each slat in all ways, adapts the form of the bed to the person upor it, and makes it just the thing for comfort and health. I have lain for the last three years all curled up in a heap like a cat, on my Spiral Spring Bottom, in a little hole in the middle of the bed, taking but half a breath in rify sleep, because I had no room for the expansion of the lungs, but now I can lay me out at full length on the Anderson Bottom. The slats yielding just enough for perfect ease, and yet keeping my body straight while I sleep, and affording a free and full use of the lungs for respiration while in a state of unconsciousness, an item of vital importance to the health.

Give me the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom above all others. Every body must have them eventually, I cannot doubt.

For sale in all the principal towns in the State.

25copti Maguita, May 30, 1862.

SHIP CHANDLERY, &c.

HEMP and Manilla Cordage of all sizes.—Tarred and untarred Hemp and Manilla—Lath and Spun Yaras, Marline, Plax and Hemp Twine, Cotton and Linen Duck, Sail Twine, Oakum, Tar, Howsin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either All Romp Allerm Twine, Oakum, Tar, Rosin &c.,

WHOLESALE AND REATIL DEALER IN
HOT AIR FURNACES,
Water St., North of Railroad Bridge,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Manufacturer of a larger variety of Furnances than can be found in any other establishment, designed for warming all classics of buildings. For durability and economy, they are superior to all others. I can refer to the large number of persons who have used them the past twelve years. They are so constructed, and made of such materials as do not require frequent repairs.

I have of late made many improvements in Wood and Coal Furnaces, by which is obtained a better combustion of fuel, and in a large measure, prevents condensation of the smake. My new Coal and Wood Furnace, from two years' trial, has proved it to be the best article in use to heat with wood or coal; it is perfectly adapted for either. Also manufacture Heaters from steam boiler iron.

All Furnaces repaired, and Tin Roofing done at short notice. All in want of the best heating apparatus, are requested to examine them.

Personal attention given to fitting up Furnaces with Registers and Pipes, in any part of the 20th and respect to the results of the 20th Registers and Pipes, in any part of the 20th Registers.

TEMMS:—Two dollars and fits payment is made within three months of the date of subscription, a discount will be made of 25 cents; two dollars and fits permones is the date of subscription, a discount will be made of 25 cents; two dollars and fits permones is the payment is delayed beyond the year.

Subscribes for changes of the first insertions and three cents per line for the first insertion and three cents per line for each subsequent insertions and three cents per line for continuance; Notices inserted in read-ing matter where cents per line for continuance; Notices inserted in read-ing matter where cents per line.

Table liters in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents in addition to the above rates, to defray the postage to the lines in addition to the above rates, to defray the postage to the lines in addition to the above rates

One Door North of Post Office, Augusta, Me.,
Offers for sale at the lowest cash prices

DOUBLE EXTRA—EXTRA AND FAMILY FLOUR,
All the best brands in the market. Also

Agents for the different qualities of SOAPS—Crane's, Soda, lamily, No. 1, Eagle and Star Brands. Mould Candles all sizes, Oakum, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, &c., in quantities to suit AGENTS FOR THE GARDINER FLOUR MILL

Augusta, Jan. 9th, 1862. BATH HOTEL,

BY C. M. PLUMMER 386 Washington Street, Bath, Maine.

MRS. S. W. A. MASON, Teacher of the Plano, of Thoro ass, and of Singing, has adapted her terms to the necessition

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases. From Emery Edes, a well known merchant of Oxford, Maine. "I have sold large quantities of your Baraaparilla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfac-tion to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our communi-

Sores, and Diseases of the Skin.

Erom Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarsaparilla. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humer in her ears, eyes and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your Sarsaparilla. She has been well for some months."

some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well known and much esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrotlious eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sarsaparilla, which soon completely cured her."

Rheumatism and Dropsy.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATE.

'ROCHESTER, Dec. 23th, 1861.

Messes, P. H. Drake & Co. Gentleman: I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many, if not all, the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief I became worse, had to abandon my profession and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three mouths ago I tried the Plantation Bitters. They almost immediately benefited me I continued their use, and to my great joy, I am nearly a well from the profession and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three mouths ago I tried the Plantation Bitters. They almost immediately benefited me I continued their use, and to my great joy, I am nearly a well from the profession and suffered greatly from everything lases, and as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am, very respectfully yours, Rev. J. S. Cathorn."

STR-1860-X.

That you may be your own judge of the efficacy of these estebrated Bitters, we submit a partial formula of the articles of which they are composed.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Mead, Sorc Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunk. Annock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

'Qur only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forchead. They rupidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eys for some dispared without any apparent effect. From fifteen days of surface and outher remedies without any apparent effect. From fifteen days of surface and corrupt wound which covered his whole face Harding tried every thing else we had any hope form, we began giving your Sarsaparilla, and applying the foldide for potash Iction as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhoo

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:
"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhoza of long standing, by two bettles of your Sar-

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

WELCOME'S Great German Cough Remedy.

WELCOME'S LIVER REGULATOR. We, the undersigned, having used Wellcome's LIVER REGULA-or and DYSPEPTIC CURER for ourselves or families, hereby cer-

For rheumatic, spinal and hip discases: newralgle, agus, sprains, kidney complaints, scantiness of urine, with scalding, sorce, cuts, bruises, cramp, colic, toothache, headache, diptheria and many other itls. Much cheaper than any other. We feel sure that all who try this Pain Curer will prefer it to any other they can fall. Try it. Call for our circulars.

These medicines are purely regetable. They are safe in all cases. Prepared by

I. C. WELCOME & CO., Yarmouth, Me.

James Bodson, Harmony.
Z. A. Dyer, New Sharon.
A. Gordon, Solon.
J. M. Shaw, South Waterford.
A. H. Woodcock, Princeten.
C. S. Ayer, Litchfield Corner.
Readburg Sylvester, Wayne.

Poctry.

UNDER THE SUN.

- There are little birds in the sycamore trees.

 Tolling and singing the whole day long;

 Working with gladness while daylight lasts;
 Cheering their labor with merry song.
 There are green fleids waving in wind and rain,
 Telling of labor yet to be done,
 When the grain shall be ripened and gathered in—
 A golden harvest—under the sun.
- Under its banks, to the restless sea,

 Floweth the river all clear and bright;
 Kissing the flowers which grew in its path;
 Dancing along through the pleasant light;
 Rocking the boats on its bosom broad,
 As into the harbor they gladly run;
 Gleaming and sparkling, as to the sea
 It floweth for ever down, under the sun.
- There are great hearts sighing for honor and fame, Chasing a phantom, which seems to stand Ever before them in mockery fair,
 Holding a crown in its outstretched hand.
 There are prisons, with windows and doors all barred,
 Making dark shadows that all men shuo,
 While the prisoners, chained in their dreary cells,
 Dream of the freedom out under the sun.
- Under the sun there are lovers, still dreaming the dream that can never grow o Treasuring tresses of waving hair. Brighter and dearer than wealth untold; Seeing forever but one dear face—
- Hearing forever out one dear nace—
 Hearing forever no voice save one,
 So dream the lovers, that same old dream,
 Making a Heaven down under the sun.
- Little feet wearied before the time;
 Little feet folded up on the breast;
 Bright eyes closed ere the the sad tears came;
 So go the little ones unto their rest.
 Old men laying their strong staff down,
 Close their eyes on the race all run.
 Death is an anget, that leads the way
 Out of the shadow down under the sun.
- Grave-yards spread over hill and dale.
 Graves far down in the deep blue sea,
 Tell where our hopes and our joys lie hid,
 Safe in the depths of eternity.
 But whether the flowers bloom over their graves Or the waves sing over the treasures won, heir angels look out from the heaven above, And watch those who love them down under the
- There are pain and labor and sin and woe, There are pain and labor and sin and woe,
 Like dark clouds hovering over the way,
 With hope and happiness shining through all
 The sunshine making the pleasant day.
 But a time will come when the cares shall cease,
 When we weep no more—but, with work all don
 Fold gladly our hands o'er our quiet hearts,
 And rest from all murmuring, under the sun.

Our Story-Teller.

THE STORY OF TIM.

[The Russians have three grand popular tales, the subjects which are thievish adventures. One is called the "Story of Tim," and the third is called the "Story of Tom." Below we present a translation of the "Story of Tim."] In a certain village there lived an old man who had lost almost the whole of his hair, partly from age, and partly from the friction of his fur cap which he never laid aside, either by day or night. He had a helpmeet as ancient as himself, but who differed from him in having a hump. Our story, however, does not relate to them but to a son of theirs, called Timoney, who was a sharp lad enough, but who had learnt nothing but to play on a fife. The old man, thinking that music, however sweet, would never fill the belly, and that it was quite impossible to live on an empty stomach, determined to have the boy

taught some trade; but, ere fixing what it should be, he deemed it expedient to consult his old woman upon the subject, and accordingly re-quested her opinion—adding that he would wish to see the boy either a blacksmith or a tailor. "No," cried the old woman, "I'll have neither the one nor the other. The blacksmith, by always going amidst fire and soot, is so begrimmed that he looks rather like a devil than a man. tailor—I don't deny that tailoring is a rare art, but sitting doubled up in a little time brings on

onsumption."
"Then what would you make of him?" cried

the old man.
"Make of him!" said she; "why, a gold-smith "And do you know," said the old man, "how much money one must lay down to have him bound to a goldsmith or a painter? Why it would swallow up all we have or more." They disputed so long, that they almost came to blows. The old woman had already armed herself with the fire-pan. At last, however, they agreed to bind their son to the first master they should meet, whatever his trade might be. So the old man, taking with him the sum of ten the hand. It happened that the first people he met were two born brothers, who maintained

besides being tax gatherers, were expert tailors or two they could make for themselves a coat or plain language, they were robbers. The old man after saluting them said : "Are you craftsmen?" "Oh, yes, and very skillful ones," replied the

themselves by levying taxes on the highway, and

'And what may be your trade?" inquired the "What is that to you?" they replied. "Why, I wish to give my son a trade," said "Oh! we will take your son with pleasure,' they cried, "and instruct him in what we under

stand ourselves. As for our trade, we have particular reasons for not telling you what that is Know, however, that you will never repent has "But what must I give you for all your trouble,
my good people?" exclaimed the old man.
"Why, you can hardly give us less than twenty

oubles," replied the craftsmen.
"Oh! where shall I get so much money cried the old man. "I have only ten roubles in all the world." "Oh, very well! hand them over," said they.
"We'll take them, although they be only ten
roubles: we dont wish to higgle with you." The old man gave them the money, and, beg-ging them to spare no pains in teaching his son their trade, he trudged homeward. Remember-ing, however, that it was necessary to know where they dwelt, he turned back, and went along with them. After some time, they came

lived with a young girl who was their sister. On their arrival they took off from Tim his rough country caftan and breeches, and clothed him in habiliments of the very best quality, and regaled old man, after staying an hour or two, left their dwelling quite happy and contented. As soon as it was night, the thieves thought that they would give Tim his first lesson in their artso, arming him in the same manner as they did

use in a very great wood, where the thiever

themselves, with a pike and long knife, they went out on the road. As soon as they were got there, one of the masters said to the pupil: "Suppose, now, any people were to attack us, what would you do, Tim?" What's this for?" said he, grasping knife; "with this I don't care a straw for a dozen "It will be of service to you, no doubt,

time or other," said the thieves; "it will be best,

however, that your first essay be in something

not quite so dangerous as levying taxes on the

highways generally is. We will go to the neigh-boring monastery, and break into the treasury of the Archimandrite; we shall find there enough to enrich us."

"Oh! just as you please," cried Tim; "where
the master goes, the prentice follows."

So away they went, all three in high spirits.
When they came to the cloister, they dung an iron hook upon the roof of the treasure room, and Tim, climbing up by means of a rope which was attached to it, at once gave proof that he was anything but a dull pupil. In a trice a hole was made in the roof, the chests in the treasury were broken open, money bags were piled upon the floor, and then flung down out of the treasury upon the ground, where they were gathered up by Tim's comradea; and what had taken a long series of years to acquire was in a few minutes series of years to acquire was in a few minutes lost to the proprietor. All would have gone on in the smoothest manner in the world, provided Tim had been anything of a fool. But he knew perfectly well that his friends below would take all the money by virtue of being his instructors, and would not give him a share; he therefore took from out of a chest the cloak of the Archimandrite, which was made of the phoicest ship mandrite, which was made of the choicest skin, and flung it out of the hole upon the ground, in-tending it for himself; but had no sooner done

"You lie, fool," said they.
"Oh! if you talk in that manner," said Tim,

tying a handkerchief over his mouth, delivered him to the custody of his associates. Then climbing in softly at the window, he lay down in the young fellow's bed. After waiting a little while, he fell to arousing the Archimandrite. His masters, who were listening under the window, hearing him try to awake the ghostly man, begged him to come out.

"What are you about?" they cried. "The devil take you, and the cloak too! Woe is us that we ever came here with you."

But, without attending to them, he cried:
"Good Father Archimandrite, your reverence."
"Hey, what," replied the Archimandrite in a kitchen, and one of them said:

"I have had a very bad dream," said Tim. "I dreamt that thieves broke into the treasure room, and carried away all the money, and also your cloak of sable. He who climbed up to steal the treasure took the cloak out of the box intending it for himself. He gave his comrades all the money, and only wanted to keep the cloak; but they refused to give it to him. Now, who do you say should have the cloak?"

The Archimandrite, imagining that it was chamberlain who was speaking to him cried:

"Oh, how tiresome you are. People are sure to dream at night. Pray don't trouble my rest!"

hundred roubles. The old beldame, Tim's mother is awake and up. Don't you hear her getting the mill in order? She is going to grind. However, I will go to my sister, and ask her as I did before, where the swine is hid; perhaps it is not in the kitchen."

So he climbed upon the roof, as he had done before, and, waking his sister, said:

"Wife, where is the swine?"

"You must be asleep," she replied; "have you forgotton that she is tied to the hand-mill in the kitchen."

The thief, having learnt where the swine was, ran to the kitchen, and quickly seizing his booty,

rest!"
Tim was silent for a time, but no sooner had the Archimandrite fallen asleep again, than he again awoke him, crying.

"Master Tim has taught us a lesson; he will

the Archimandrite fallen asleep again, than he again awoke him, crying:

"Whom is the cloak to be given to?"

"Oh, you tiresome fellow," cried the Archimandrite. "Well, if you must know, I would have it given to him who broke in. But pray let me sleep."

Tim troubled him no more, and as soon as he was fast asleep got out of the window and took possession of the cloak without any opposition from his teachers, who extolled his cleverness to the skies. They set out for home, and the first thing they did when they arrived was to hide their booty. After this address and cleverness pleased them exceedingly. They hoped that he would be of the greatest assistance to them, and, in order to keep him with them, they determined to give him their sister, who was rather a pretty girl. When they declared their mind to Tim, he was far from refusing so good a match for they offered plenty of money with her. So he married, and ceasing to be their apprentice, became their brother-in-law and comrade.

After some time his wife said to him.

"Master Tim has taught us a lesson; he will not deceive us again."

Shortly after this Tim awoke, and jumping up, ran to look after the swine. But on entering the kitchen, he perceived that she had been stolen a second time. Nothing remained for him to do but to run and overtake the thieves and discover some means of deceiving them again. He ran without any burden on his back, and besides was the fresher of rohaving rested, consequently he had no difficulty in overtaking the tired thieves, who were carrying the swine between them. He went very softly behind them until they came to the wood. As soon as they entered it, one of the thieves said to his comrade:

"Let us rest here awhile."

But the other replied:

"No, brother; if Tim overtakes us here he will trick us again by some means or other. But some way further on you remember there is an empty cottage near the road; there we can rest without danger."

"Very good," said his comrade, "we will stop there."

Tim, hearing what they said, turning

After some time his wife said to him:

"It is bad living with these brothers of mine,"

"It is bad living with these brothers of mine,"

"It is bad living with these brothers of mine,"

"It is bad living with these brothers of mine,"

"It is bad living with these brothers of mine, clay; then running as fast as he could to the cot-

'Though the thief may thrive for many a day, He becomes at last the hangman's prey.'

So it is my wish and counsel that we separate from them at once and forever, and go and live at your father's house, where, though we may not be so rich, we shall at any rate be in peace not be so rien, we shall at any rate be in peace and happiness."

Capital: replied the other, taking out his flint and steel; but, though he struck and struck, he could not make the tinder take light. Here's

pig, who, after gorging himself with it, became senselessly drunk. Tim, then, dressing her in a on the petsche or stove in the corner, where she stretched herself out and lay without motion.

He then went to bed with his wife in the chamber above. They were scarcely asleep when the corner round about the house; but not finding what they were in quest of, they repaired to the

Forthwith one of them crept in, and moving about softly touched the swine, but, feeling the nightgown at the same time, he jumped out of the kitchen almost frightened out of his wits. "Who are you?" cried his comrade.
"Your brother," he replied. "Oh, I got into such a scrape! The thing which is snoring in the ketchen is the old beldame, Tim's mother. I took hold of her by the side, but so softly that I did not wake her, and such a stench came from her that I really thought I should have fainted.

Now, what to do I don't know—but stay! I will go and ask my sister where the swine is. Perhaps she will tell me while she is dozing."

He then climbed softly on the top of the cham-ber, removed a board from the roof, and, poking

his sister gently with his stick, said:
"Wife where did we put the sow?"
"Don't you remember," said she, "that w placed her in the kitchen, on the petsch, dressed n a night-gown?" No sooner did the thief hear this than he sprang like a mad man from the roof, and, rushing into the kitchen, dragged off from the petech the drunken swine. He and his brother then lugged drunken swine. He and his brother then lugged her away from the house, and, when they had got to some distance, they tied her feet together, and thrusting a stick under, they carried her off on their shoulders at full trot. This riding on a stick—which was very different from lying in a cradle—soon brought the sow to her senses, who began to behave in a very obstreperous and disagreeable manner, and the faster they went the more obstreperous and disagreeable did she become, that great stress were all over his back; and filthy

etsch in the night-gown?"

"When did you tell me that?" cried he.

"Not long ago," said she; "but no doubt you were drowsy."

"Now, farewell to our swine!" said Tim.

"No doubt they have taken her away." And, springing from his bed, he ran to the kitchen, but found no swine upon the petsch. Tim felt his knees quake under him. But the prospect of living with thieves, as their slave, compelled him to cast aside all useless despondency, and to seek a remedy for the misfortune. Flinging himself upon his horse, he galloped off, in the hope of overtaking the traveling swine, in which he succeeded. He came up with the party just as they were entering the wood, and rode gently after them; the night which was exceeding dark, preventing the thieves from seeing him. By this time they were excessively weary, and, wishing to take some rest, they flung the swine upon the ground in a rage, and one of them said:

"What a weight! It is enough to kill one! Yet one must not mind toiling when two hundred of the Shenandooh, 5000; at Cedar Run."

"What a veight! It is enough to kill one! Yet one must not mind toiling when two hundred of the Shenandooh, 5000; at Cedar Run."

"I would almost give up the roubles for a horse

"Quoth the other :-

of that belongs to me; but the cloak is surely mine."

"You lie, fool," said they.

"Oh life and the cloak is surely got up to help him, saying:

"A pretty baby you are, who cannot untie a

"You lie, fool," said they.

"Oh! if you talk in that manner," said Tim,
"I will go and and ask the Archimandrite, and
the one to whom he adjudges it shall have the
cloak."

"Let's see how you'll go to work at it," said
they.

"You shall, very soon," said he, "only don't
be afraid."

Thereupon he went to the window of the cell
in which the Archimandrite and his servant slept
—the latter a very lively lad, and a great teller of
pleasant stories. Tim, peeping in, perceived that
the Archimandrite was asleep, and snoring like
a hedgehog; but the lad was awake. Tim tapped with his finger against the window, whereuoon the lad got up and looked opt; but before
he could ask who was there, Tem siezed him by
the ears with both hands, daigged him out, and,
tying a handkerchief over his mouth, delivered
him to the custody of his associates. Then climbing in softly at the window, he lay down in the
ing in softly at the window, he lay down in the
cloak."

Tim, however, presending that he could not hold
the horse, moved sway, and he led him very far
from the road. Then leaving him to seek his
brother, who was in vain pursuit of the horse, he
ran to where the swine lay, and seizing hold of
the horse moved sway, and he led him very far
from the road. Then leaving him to seek his
brother, who was in vain pursuit of the horse, he
ran to where the swine lay, and seizing hold of
the nand-mill which stood in the middle of the
litchen, around which the strewed some rye.
Forthwith the swine fell to eating the rye, and,
by moving round, set the mill to grinding. Tim
then flung himself to sleep.

In the meanwhile, the two thieves met each
other.

One said: "Where's the horse?"
The other answered that he never had caught
a glimpse of it.

"Then why did you call me to help untie it?"
said the first.

"Good Father Archimandrite, your reverence."
"Hey, what," replied the Archimandrite in a voice half suffocated with sleep.
"I have had a very bad dream," said Tim. "I have had a very bad dream," said Tim.

Tim, hearing what they said, turning aside, who are thieves to the very bone. Moreover, you know the rhyme—

'Though the thief may thrive for many a day, He becomes at last the hangman's prey.'

The first and riving with these through the rule of the rul "Now, brother," said one, "we have nearly finished the business, let us smoke a pipe of to-

"Capital!" replied the other, taking out his

"Oh, brother !- the devil !- the devil !" Thereupon, Tim knocked violently upon the petsch, and hurled the brick at the other thief, who made for the door, but, striking his forehead against the lintel, he fell senseless. Tim then seizing one of their sticks, began to belabor his brothers-in-law so lustily that they soon recovered their recollection and hetook themselves to dight. Their legs trembled so with the fright they were in that they stumbled more than once; but Tim assisted them on their way by pelting them with bricks. Having driven them off he took the swine and carried her home, where he arrived into the day was beginning to break arrived just as the day was beginning to break.

The first word which the thieves said on recov-

brother-in-law. with the swine, Tim cannot produce her, so we will force him to come and live with us again." Thereupon they set off straight for the house, because is was already getting light; but on their arrival they found they had lost their wager, and it was not the devil who had routed them in the deserted cottage, but their brother-in-law. "Oh, you precious raseal!" said they, "you nearly killed us with terror."

nearly killed us with terror." "There's no help, brothers," he replied; "you were thinking of taking two hundred roubles from me, but now you have to pay them to me." After some demur he received the money from them, and began to live in a highly respectable

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Rev. Robert Collyer, Chaplain to one of the

Western regiments, in a recent address in Bostor relates the following: seen five men carried away dead, one after another from his side. He was worn through so other from his side. He was worn through so that great sores were all over his back; and filthy beyond telling. One day, a little before my visit, old Hannah, a black woman, who had some washing to do for a doctor, went down the ward to hunt him up. She saw this dying man, and had been carried away, and being quite drowsy, clear forgot what he had done with her.

"Wife! wife!" cried he, jogging his bed-fellow on the side with his elbow, "where did we hide the swine?"

"How long is it," said she, "since you asked me that? Did I not tell you that she lies on the petsch in the night-gown?"

"When did you tell me that?" cried he.

"Not long ago," said she; "but no doubt you were drowsy."

Seven Pines, and before Richmond, 20,000; in the valley of the Shenandoah, 5000; at Cedar Run, or something to carry this load of carrion for us."

at Boonston and Crampton Gaps, 4000; at Sharpsburg, 10,000; at Corinth, 4000; at Perryville, 3000, and 5000 for those who have fallen at outside tied it. tending it for himself; but had no sooner done so than one of his masters took it up and put it on, Tim, then, letting himself down, began to feel for the cloak upon the ground, for it was very dark.

"What are you groping for?" inquired his masters.

"I am seeking for my cloak," answered Timoney.

"What do you mean by calling it yours?" said one. "I have put it on myself. How should it belong to you?"

"Because," said Tim, "I took it for myself and not for you."

"Bat we are your instructors," said they, "consequently whatever you take belongs entirely to us."

"Oh, no!" cried he with a loud voice. "I got the money for you, it is true, and no share

family Fireside Talk.

THE LIGHT ON THE HILL. BY CHARLES L. BILLINGS.

The day is gone, and the night comes on Chill with the dreary November rain, And gazing into the stormy night, Far upon the hills I behold a light Shining steadily out from the window

Many a night I have seen that light Faintly gleaming, a far off spark, As from place to place it moved about; Watched till the last red ray went out. And the louely hill-side again was dark

Cousin Deborah was an old, unmarried lady,

deemed indispensable.

At length cousin Deborah's quiet and blameless life came to an end. Having shut her work bear, locked it, and put the key in a sealed packet, she turned her face to the wall and fell asleep.

When her will was opened, it was found that she had left her books, furniture and plate to a family that stood in the same relationship to her that we did but who were in much more prosecular. Which? A widower, did you say? Ah, now, go way wid your nonsense. Is the like o' now, go way wid your nonsense.

any other girl of her age. Therefore I particularly recommend her to use them up as soon as

Its just like her, kind, queer old soul."

We were not long in using up all the other box; and such a reward as I found for my indus-Truly, it was a fairy box, and my needle a fairy's

An Irish priest was standing at the corner of a

It is said by a "contemptuary," that a fe-male volunteer was lately detected by endeavor-ing to pull her pants over her head.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC. THE OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or carkets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance as against Heaven's great boon, lisarra, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. The language of nature attests that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of flowers and landscapes, the joys of companionship, the richness of literature, or the honors of station and renown, must preserve their health. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. The stomach is the receptacle of all nourishment, and the fountain from which all parts of the body derive their sustenance. When foul, injurious food enters the stomach, acute sympathy disorganizes all other organs, and disease more or less painful must follow. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling tanguid, unrefreshed, feverish, low spirited, weak and incapacitated to perform any mental or physical duty, and dream not this is the beginning of that horned disease,

DXSPED*SIAA***, which assumes a thousand shapes, and points tewards a miser-

routhis is the beginning of that horred disease,

DYSPEPSIA.

which assumes a thousand shapes, and points towards a miserable and premature decay? There can be no medical remedy that will turn lead into food, or poisoned drinks into nourishment, but medical science can assist nature, supply exhausted fluids, and to a great extent, correct the effects of disease, when the habits are abandoned.

The Medical Faculty has exhausted its research for generations in creating appetiters and overcoming stomachic derangements. Certain ingredients were well established as possessing beneficial qualities; among these were

Calisaya Bark and St. Croix Rum.

But still components were wanting, and regularity could not be obtained. An invalla physician, solourning in the tropical island of St. Croix, observed the habits of the matives, and gathered from them the receipt for the final accomplishment of this most important end. Its component parts largely incorporated in the vegetable diet of that island, produced the effect without a proper knowledge of the cause. The article was first made and used as a private medicine. Its effects were so salutary that it is now being produced and consumed in immense quantities under the name of

Drake's Plantation Bitters, or

OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

They are with the power of a medicile, and are taken by old or young with the pleasure of a beverage. The sale of these bitters were than the proper with the power of a medicile, and are taken by old or young with the pleasure of a beverage. The sale of these bitters were after confined to our extreme Southern cities, but they are now becoming well known throughout the world, and are recommended with the most unbounded confidence, for all complaints, Nervous affections, Loss of Appetite, Intermitent Fevers, Distribues, Sour Stomach—such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous affections, Loss of Appetite, Intermitent Fevers, Distribues, Sour Stomach—such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous affections, Loss of Appetite, Intermitent Fevers, Distri

is a medicinal plant of very great efficiency, and is especially valuable in Scrofula. Rheumatism, and Nefretic affections.

e put up in Patent Bottles, representing a Swiss core an ornament to the side board. Sea Sickness,

Travellers by railroad or upon the inland rivers, where the cat change of water is such a prolific cause of incipent discible like Bilious, Intermittent, Ague and Chill Fevers,

Having used the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom, I can cheerful mmend it as an excellent article.

LOT M. MORHILL. Augusta, Aug. 5, 1862.

E. D. NORCROSS,

All the best brands in the market. Also Corn, Rye, Onts, Barley, Graham Fleur and COD AND POLLOCK FISH.

MUSIC.-PRICE REDUCED.

was unknown to civilization until the middle of the seventeenth century. The natives of Peru are generally supposed to have long been previously acquainted with its most wonderful medicinal qualities. Humboltt makes favorable mention of the febrifuge qualities and Malarious Fevers, in his extensive South American travels.

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is used for inflammation of the loins and spleen, in cases of bilary secretions and dropsical affections, dependent upon obstructors of the abominal viscera, and derangement of the digestive organs generally.

Chamomile Flowers

used for enfeebled digestion, and want of appetite.

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Sold by medicine dealers generally. In Augusta by F. W. Kinsman, and C. F. Potter.

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He buys all his goods for Cash down, and sells at very small profits. But by selling a great amount he is enabled to live with those that sell at much greater profit. He keeps every thing-DitY GOODS in great variety, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, a very large stock, GROCERIES of all kinds. BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS in great variety, from 14 cents upwards. BOOM PAPER, CURTAINS and CURTAIN FIXTURES. But time would fail to tell all. You have only to call at No. 9 Bridge's Block, just above the Bridge.

Augusta, May 30, 1862.

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New Brenswick.

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John Hea, Jr., Prince William.
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John T. Smith, Frederickton.

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V. Rand, Wolfville.
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James Page, Amberst, Levi Borden, Pugwash. Stewart Burns, River John. Donald McKay, Wallace. Wm. Browning, Pictou. Wm. Browning, Pictou. Chas. R. Allison, Walton. William C. Bill, Cornwalls Billtown. wallis.
Charles R. Northup, Canning
Cornwallis.